cate of the Lib-

THE EYES. tober 29, 1849. BUCKNER. OAD.

your Sarsaparilla onfidently recom-M. JESURUN. great pleasure in ave received from of pulmorary dis-SEYMORE.

THE NATIONAL R

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. V.-NO. 9.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 217.

Two dillars per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. Balley, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS, Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1851.

For the National Era.

A POEM, A PROPHECY, AND A PICTURE.

Rothermel has just finished a very grand painting, which is, in an emphatic sense, a new picture, or a picture for the new times. Artists and architects, politicians and theologians, study and follow the old masters, for the very sufficient reason that works which last beyond their own age belong, as well to the times into which they survive, long, as well to the times into which they survive, as to the day of their birth, and occupy, of rightthe whole period which is covered by their proph, ecy; but time, at last, fulfills them, and the old dispensation gives place to the new. When the Past has lost its power to teach, it loses its right to rule; and the Future, under a new dynasty, claims inauguration. Novelty in mechanics does the whole period which is covered by their proph, claims inauguration. Novelty in mechanics does not shock, for the genius of material force has nothing of sanctity, nothing of the superhuman promise in the light of its own proper genius. in its tone; but high Art has the character of a spiritual revelation : its authority is felt like a religion, and the veneration due to its established forms feels in reformation and change something

of irreverence, which requires even more than

their justice to justify them. Rothermel's picture strikes at first view with the startling freshness and unfamiliarity of its method and meaning; it breaks almost rudely upon the habitudes of taste-it challenges the understanding like an allegory, a problem, or a philosophy; but the significance, high and clear, in whole and in detail, instantly restores the startled sense of harmony and beauty by the distinct unfoldings of every feature—their symmetry, face of "Old Kearsage," when Annie Manssteld dependency, suggestiveness, which deepen and dependency, suggestiveness, which deepen and brighten as the thought swells from point to point in the progress, from stanza to stanza of the painted poem, till the meaning and the emotion issue together like a sun-burst revealing a world. Some one has labelled the piece, "The Laborer's Vision." I can find no name or phrase borer's Vision." I can find no name or phrase top. Annie brushed back a stray braid that had which sufficiently describes it, but this one may stand for a hint of its character. The canvass is about four feet in breadth by five in height. The painting admits of division into three comparts shadow, half in sunlight, like a huge Titan, lift-wind and the standard of the sunlight of the soon added, looking the s ments, which helps equally in the analyses and ing his head from the lap of his mother Earth, the description. In the lower of these parallelo- to challenge the God of Day. grams we have, on the left hand background, a

rocky bluff, separated by a deep gorge from its she lifted it to peep out; then, sweeping up to fellow ridge on the right. In the foreground, left hand, are the principal figures-a laborer standdew-drops and snowy blossoms upon her dark dew-drops and snowy blossoms upon her dark laughing eyes, pouring a little cataract of meledy the mighty West; but may we not raise 'the literature of meledy the cloud as a man's hand,' which shall yet swell expression; his right hand pressing upon the handle of his sledge, his face up-turned and look intent upon the group that fills the upper region tree, warbled softly in echo. in the field of his excited vision. The implements indicate the rudest labor, and his clothing the hardest condition of the toiler. Before him sits his wife, weak with want, and faint and abject with hunger and despair; on her lap lies a sick child, which adds the last drop to the full rose-bush, her white rose bush, whose first bud

which has hitherto oppressed him, and give the

promise of its downfall and his ultimate deliver-

ance. The towers which presumptuously pierced

the sky are tumbling as the skirts of time sweep

over them, and even already in the actual and

outward we have an earnest of the expected re-

ment of the picture. He bears a cloud of light

spread abroad upon his ample form, and sweeps

into view, the bearer of the apocalyptic panoram

bringing the consolation and the hope by antici-

Three groups occupy this uppermost compart

ment of the picture. They stand distinct in the

clear, mild, front-light without losing their

proper distance or dream-like softness of outline

an earthly millennium, and interprets the symbols

hand upon the shoulder of a laborer—the laborer

tistically supports the central symbols. The right hand of the division exhibits Satan kneeling, with

his face toward the feet of the Saviour, his wings lifted like a veil above his head, offering his

surrenders his sword, Avarice tenders his hoarded

treasure, and the demon of Slavery holds out his broken chains. The Christ benignly extends his

hand toward them to accept and pardon.

The form of the upper division is very beauti-

lower is rich to repletion with variety, strength, and contrast. In the whole, the eye finds a land-

pation into the prospect of the rapid gazer.

are perfect to a thought.

first red beams over the cliff; the feeble sufferers night.

"Oh, how beautiful! how fragrant! Pure as hood of the strong struggler glares in the rising the first snow-flake of winter! sweet as the otto light. The correspondences, mental and material, of a Persian poet's day-dream! I know how softly dear papa will smile when I lay it on his The middle division, on the left, gives space to plate!" the atmosphere, grand and deep, and appropriate

Philadelphia, February, 1851.

For the National Era.

LIFE ON PRAIRIE DE LA FLEUR.-No. 6.

BY MARY IRVING.

PICTURES OF PATRIOTISM.-LAST.

" Look on this picture-then on that!"

She hath not shrunk from evils of this life,

But hath gone calmly forth into the strife, And all its sins and sorrows hath withstood

In lofty strength of patient womanhood!"

The rose-bud was remorsely riven from its pitch and altitude to the cloud scene; on the right, stalk for "dear papa," and the white arm drawn a feudal castle, with crumbling turrets, whose back into the shadowing of the curtain drapery. base is upon the mound or ridge of the lower Annie's face, too, grew suddenly shadowed, even background scene, serves at once to carry the eye in the sunshine, as if by a sad memory or forefrom the principal figure below to the point in boding; while she stood stroking back the soft which the interest of the picture and the hope of lids of the flower, and looking into its golden,

its subject issues, and to symbolize the despotism | half-shut eye. "Papa calls me his rose-bud," murmured she and a tear fell sparkling among the fibrils of the flower. "Dear home," she continued, musingly, casting her glance over the brightening landscape far below and around her, "dearer hills-and dearest heaven that bends so lovingly over it demption; but, a thought higher, a look deeper, all!-then father and mother! can I-can I-

discovers the dream-region, where the heart's Dashing the gathering drops from her eyes fond visions clothe themselves with spiritual forms-where the ideal is realized in the very rousing herself from her reverie, she unbound and shook down her veil of long dark hair, and "substance of the things hoped for," and the reality "of things not seen," appears to the eye of burying her white comb in its wealth, she hastened to make up for the time lost to her toilette. faith. A figure of Time, finely executed, half-A calm step stole to her door, and a pale face, concealed, half disclosed, delighting and surprisencircled by a plain, close cap border, smiled ing by its distinctness when once detected and quietly in upon her. defined, lies floating, as in motion, in the firma-

"Oh, mamma, come in-good morning!" "So early up, my lively one? You went late to sleep last night. I heard your feet pattering softly about, after the first cock-crowing." "It did not seem so very late, mamma. The

evening sped away like a dream, with its lecture, and its ride home in the silent starlight !" "And the lecture-how did you like it? but need not ask you, I suppose; for you are wild in Western fancies! Your cheeks are flushed,

and abstractedness of expression. The Cross marks the centre and crowns the pyramidal form dear, and your eyes look heavy-did you sleep the field into which a figures are cast. The well?" "Soundly as a kitten, mamma-and look at my red light of the rising sun gilds the lower face of rose! It woke while I was sleeping !" of the traverse beam with the glory that intimates

"Well-don't sit in the draught of air to catch cold. I must go down to the pantry, but I couldn't

into a promise for the present life. The group help taking a peep in upon you first."
"Will she ever live without me?" mused around the cross is the Christ, with his right nand upon the shoulder of a laborer—the laborer of the first scene transfigured, and his wife holding a distaff—the Immanuel fraternizing labor in the dauble form of man and woman, wedded in toil and suffering, and now redeemed and triumphing together. On the left, the child, radiant with health and happiness, an open volume, and a benignant female teacher, forms an expressive education group, which finely illustrates and artistically supports the central expectation. nie; and she sighed heavily. Do not mistake, dear young reader. This is

not a "love story," at all; and Annie was no bethrothed bride, just about to be transported from one home to blossom in a dearer one. It was not this gleam of Destiny that colored her cheek and clouded her eye. Annie tripped nimbly into the breakfast room

lay tastefully its simple morning dishes of toast and fresh-laid eggs. She had just added the shicrown and sceptre; a serpent, in coiling, falls dead from his arm. Behind him, a figure of War ning coffee-pot to its service, when the grave step of the clergyman sounded on the stairs, and he entered-in his morning gown and slippers. "God bless you, little daughter!" he spoke

softly, using the pet name he always loved to give The form of the upper division is very beautiful; linear harmony and symmetrical balance of its parts satisfy the eye with elegance of configuration, and give a feeling of geometrical perfectness which cannot be surpassed. The middle region opens with a sense of vastness and depth which adds the sublime to the beautiful, and the his child of seventeen summers. He lifted her rose from the cloth with a glance full of significance, as he bent to kiss her lips.

"The rose-bud is rent from its parent stem for me; but, when will the rose-bud of my heart and home be torn away ?"

"Oh, father! how could you read my heart

mother?" "What do you mean, Annie?" asked the pasor's wife, peering eagerly forward through the

haps be doomed by the reverend oracles to wait till they are silenced for his fame. Heretofore,

bended ear.

"There is a hand beckoning me to these neglected prairies," she murmured at last, more audibly, "to that wilderness of beauty and of ignorance—that nursery of a mighty nation. Mother! that speaker's words burned themselves into my heart, when he called on the daughters of America to cast their voiceless vote in deciding their country's destiny! Mamma!-but sit down on this chair; you tremble! It seems cruel—cruel to think of leaving you," she cried, suddenly breaking from her subject, and dropping on her knees to bury her flushed face in her mother's lap; "but is it selfish to stay? Tell mc—decide for me, Morning was bathing in rosy light the rough woke up from a dream, as bright and buoyant as "A mother's heart cannot decide that question,

she spoke brokenly, and with an effort. "I must not, dare not, keep you!"

"Thank you—thank you, mother!" said the

An oriole flashed against the muslin curtain, as she lifted it to peep out; then, sweeping up to the honey-locust bough over her head, shook down dew-drops and snowy blossoms upon her dark from his golden throat all the while. His mate, to pour a mighty blessing over that broad land from her swinging hammock of a nest in a near tree warbled softly in scho

ence, as Annie, exhausted by the commotion of of her own breast, drooped her tired eye-lids un-der her father's good-night kiss.

A more trembling tap at that study-door inter-rupted the pastor's lonely pacing half an hour after, and his wife came in, with the traces of warm heart-rain glowing upon her usually pale cneeks.

Mr. Mansfield paused, with his arms folded across his back in his wonted attitude, and looked

comfortingly down into the trial-worn face that had always been lighted by his smile. "Annie has been with you?" she half whis-

She looked up inquiringly into his eye; it was lighted with a deep enthusiasm, though his lips betokened a tender sympathy with her weaker

"And you-you have told her to-go!" she asked, the last word dying from her parted lips.
"Where a mother yielded, how could I re

"But her constitution—dear child! will it endure the hardships of a new country? Have we considered this enough?"

"We will consider longer, and we will seek 'wisdom from above,' my love; but our thoughts must not all look on one side of the question. They must look into the Valley of the Mississip-pi—that great, throbbing life artery of our Republic—whose tides of population are fast imbibing the poisonous influences that have stagnated the richest kingdoms of Europet. There is work for richest kingdoms of Europe! There is work for a thousand hands and hearts in that mental and moral wilderness. Would that mine were young again! for there are few indeed who will give up the joys and the comforts of a New England home, to plant the roses of knowledge and of truth where the thorns of error are springing rankly. If a spark of self-sacrifice has fallen into the bosom of our God-given, our gifted child, left us not lift a finger to smother it! We have talked of those who had gone to another Continent, as we whis-pered over her cradle in infancy; and we have then imagined the child of our consecration treading the soil of Palestine or of India, a missionary heroine. Is a sacrifice to our own country more painful than to another? Does a child trust a stranger with his choicest treasure, before the

other that bore him ?" "You are right-you are always right!" replied the wife, softly wiping her still eyes.
"I would not keep her; I would not even shed a
tear before her; but I cannot help it non!"

Five months from that evening, Annie Mansfield sat underneath the skies that roofed the prairie-land. In one corner of a spacious and noisy log-cabin, she had nestled her little worktable, with the writing desk that was her father's last gift upon it. Laughter-peals were ringing out from a merry group on the wide, irregular hearth; and a troop of lively little follows were scampering and jostling among the tables, benches, and boxes. Annie scarcely saw or heeded them; she threw an occasional side-glance at the 'kerchief-crowned housewife, as she swung like a pendulum between the baking-table and the broad blaze that was browning her battalions of biscuit, blaze that was browning her battalions of biscuit, ranged in the old-fashioned "tin kitchen" before to spread the small table with its brown cloth, and t. Annie's cheeks were crimsoned by the glare, or by the warm recollections that came flooding up from her heart, to pour their tide into the little closely-written sheet before her.

"Up, Cato, and out with you!" called the good

"Op, Cato, and out with you?" called the good woman, in a stentorian voice, as the classic dog aforesaid sprang up with a sudden yelp, at finding the province of his outstretched paws invaded by an overturned rocking-chair. "Off, I say; and you, youngsters, make less racket there! I reckon the school ma'am isn't used to such a rumpus!"

"The school ma'am" looked around and smiled very ouisits."

"The school ma'am" looked around and smiled very quietly.
"Oh, no, Mrs. Usher; I am not at all disturbed by their frolic!"
"It's luck to put up with what you dome across, certainly!" resumed the gratified mother, wiping her cheek with her checked apron. "Folks get nothing by being pert and stuck-up like, I always say. What a mighty long letter!" she added, giving it a curious glance. "Is it to your ma', Miss?"
"To my father and mother," replied Annie.

and contrast. In the whole, the eye finds a landscape, an atmosphere that suggest an ocean, and a
sky-seene, each complete, and all blended into
unity and beauty. The canvass is fall without
crowding, the scheme complete without impertinences, the design wast without complexity, and
the detail infinite without obtrusiveness or confusion. The coloring, too, is a happy achievement—the light and shade stand exact exponents
of the gloom and glory, and all their tones are so
truly tempered to the conditions of the subject
that the demands of poetry are answered to a
charm by its sister art of painting. Nothing
could be more vivid, robust, and natural, than the
coloring of the Earth Scene. The air has the
richness, depth, and purity, which the mingling
facts and fancies ask for their expression; and the
light of the cloud scene is as chaste and spiritual
as a devotional service, while it has, nevertheless,
the clearness and certitude of a hope resting upon

the necessities of mature and the pledged beneficator of mature and the mature and the pledged beneficator of mature and the mature and the pledged beneficator of mature and the mature and the pledged beneficator of mature and the mature and the mature and the pledged beneficator of mature and the mature and

look like a shadow from hone!

tor's wife, peering eagerly forward through the dimness to read her child's countenance.

"Mamma, I am your only one; but would you keep me forever?"

"Annie," she spoke, tremblingly, "my Annie—but no—you are not mine! I laid nine idolized babes in the grave before I looked on your face—they were taken from me when I claimed them mine. I dared not blight your life by my selfishness. I gave you back to him who gave!

Tell me, Annie—tell mother all that is in your heart, without fear or reservation!"

Annie laid her tear-sprinkled face on her mother's shoulder, and whispered long and low in her bended ear.

"Tell me, Annie—tell mother all that is in your heart, without fear or reservation!"

Annie laid her tear-sprinkled face on her mother's shoulder, and whispered long and low in her bended ear. children.—American-born children, as most of them are, though many are from other lands.—American citizens as they must all be in a few years, to take their allotted places in our ship of State. Oh! were it not for Him who hath 'in you say, or only as large as this prairie?" rocks of ignorance and error, in such unskilful

> "Yet my school is not what may be called a 'difficult one, nor does it tax by energies too greatly; so your affectionate litte anxieties about my health, dear mamma, are quite unnecessary. I health, dear mamma, are quite unnecessary. I expect to shine forth as rey-checked as Dame Usher herself, when I have battled with the prairie winds long enough. And such a wonderful appetite as this wondeful 'West' bestows upon one! why, I should beashamed of mine at any New England tea-table but here, finding it

general rules, I succeed in penerving some degree of self-respect!

"My melodeon is a perfect camfort—that is all I can say of it! It speaks to me of home every day, and sings father's favorse tunes and songs to wondering, wide-open ears. Oh, you would have laughed, on the first of night its arrival, if you could have seen the children crowd around it in to be taken as a fair sample of all prairie schools, or of all ly non our prairie. It is only in the process.

coat-our, before I had finished; so I made quite an effecting first impression.

"Gracious me!' ejaculated the kind woman.
'I haven't heard singin' to beat that, since I used to 'tend the choir meetin' up on Depping hill, away in "old Connecticut!"?

"But what nonsense I have been scribbling! It is time for me to stap I am sure you will "But what nonsense I have been serioung. It is time for me to stop, I am sure you will say; and, moreover, Mrs. Usher is calling me to the supper-table, warning me that 'the biscuit and tea are cooling off!' My 'marvellous appetite' seconds her entreaty. Do, do write me often! You cannot know how dear your letters are, when I cannot see your faces!

your letters are, when I cannot see your faces!

Don't forget that I am in a lonely land; and 'yet "Good night—and good bye! "Your Annir."

The winter and summer whiled away, and left the young teacher where they found her—at her post of toilsome though not unwelcome duty. The roses had faded from her cheeks, and her lark eyes had taken a shade of care her early girlhood knew not. Yet she could not be called unhappy; for the joy of "doing good" shed a gentle radiance over her daily path. But there were hours—oh, how many!—when she longed— yes, how bitterly wept!—for the sympathy that only came to her in the little home-letters; and these in such scanty, tantalizing doles to her fam-ishing heart! As summer waned, these hours came oftener and oftener, sometimes crowding even among her school cares; and then a strange languor followed. The class-book would droop in her weary hand, and her eye would wander listlessly over the mischievous little ones that press-ed up in fear of her reprimand. She tried to shake off the chain of sluggishness that was en-circling her; and chiding herself for mental rath-er than physical inertia, redoubled her efforts at

one morning she fell back upon her pillow, after vainly attempting to rise, quivering in every fibre of her frame. She had passed a sleepless night, counting the stars through a small chink of the roof that slanted almost within reach of her face, and covering her ears from the hoarse

howling of the autumn winds, that shook the house at every blast. It was useless to disguise or deny it—"the ague" had fairly seized her. She shivered in its grasp for a painful minute, and then gave a faint

Mrs. Usher soon lifted the hem of the red blanket that curtained off the "school-ma'am's corner" from the children's dormitory, and gazed

in mingled surprise and merriment upon her "You've got the shakes, miss' Aha! I told you as how you were comin' to them! Never you mind! you'll get used to'em by'nd bye! Take'em three months runnin', as I did last year, and you'll know what 'the shakes' is! But

and you'll know what 'the shakes' is? But they're mighty hard on a fresh hand. Sha'n't I bring you a mug o' gin toddy? It's the sover-eignest thing for warming one up!"

Declining the proffered dose, Annie begged for a bowl of stinging pepper decoction, which soon relaxed her strained muscles, and left her to the burning fever which follows the wake of the shivening fixer people which the people game to swim the people game to swim the strained to the ship when he was to swim the swim than the swim the ering-fits. Poor child! her head began to swim on its fiery waves; and away it floated into vis-ions of home—then back it was rudely tossed again into the most trying tiresome scenes of he

summer's toil.

"Ob, dear me!" she would moan, "I cannot keep school any longer—you may all go home!"
And then, in a moment more, as if soliloquizing, she would add—

"What homes have they, and what will they leave at home?"
No they are American shill

"What homes have they, and what will they learn at home? No—they are American children—I must keep them with me; I must take them home! Home! mother! there! lay your hand again on my head—do, mother!"

So Annie dreamed and moaned, until the fever obbed away, and left her too weak to think, to sleep brokenly, and dream more fitfully.

Day after day passed, and Annie searcely mark-ed their progress. Her life was a kind of fever-dream, varied by fits of languor. Sometimes, in-deed, she would make an effort to throw it off

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gie; but Ruth nodded assent, and several whis-pered 'Yes, ma'am.'"

" Is it larger ?" No one volunteered an opinion. "How wide is the Atlantic ocean?"
"Three thousand miles wide!" answered

dozen, with parrot-like precision, in a breath.
"How could the Atlantic ocean and this prai-State. Oh! were it not for Him who hath 'in his hand the winds and the waves' even of human wilfulness, I should forebode its wreck on the eye brightening with the reflection of a new idea; out a larger spoke up—
"Why, Miss Mansfield! do we live on the

world? I always reckoned we lived in it, for Annie drooped her laughing lips below the Arithmetic she held open.

"In it! How could we ever see the sun, the moon, or the stars?"

"Sure enough!" "For certain!" "How cur'us!"

any New England tea-table but here, finding it ranked quite 'below par,' and no exception to general rules, I succeed in penerving some degree problem.

friends, for her throbbing temples resisted the control of her will for weeks. "How do you do, my child?" asked, one morning, the kind physician who came to Annie occasionally from a distant village, as he drew his chair tenderly to her bedside.

Annie lifted her languid eye-lids with a faint mile.
"I don't know, indeed, dear doctor," she replied.

"I am almost weary of life!"
"Weary of us, you mean! It is high time we sent you home again, if that is the case!"
"Oh, no—not home!" said the sick girl earnestly.
"And why not 'home' my dear girl?" urged

the doctor, looking penetratingly into her face, while he pressed her fitful pulse.
"Not because it is not the dearest spot on earth to me, doctor; but—but my duty is here; my place is here! These poor children need a her so much!" and tears glassed over her eyes

"Your place was here, while you were strong "Your place nas here, while you were strong enough to fill it; but your place is at home now, where they are calling you back to be nursed—or ought to be calling you! I tell you that you must not run the risk of teaching again within many months, my persevering little friend!"

"Got a letter for the school ma'am!" called a chubby how drawing himself from under the chubby boy, drawing himself from under the blanket curtain, with one finger in his mouth,

looking up as though he expected to be dissected alive by "the doctor's" dreaded eyes. "A letter from home!" cried Annie, with a sudden flush of energy, "Oh, doctor! this will do me more good than all your powders and

"I dare say—I dare say! Don't use ceremor with me—open it immediately, Miss Annie! want to watch the effect of the 'tonic!' The flush died to sallowness on Annie's cheek as the hastily perused letter drooped in her tired

hand.
"You must have communicated mesmerically

"You must have communicated mesmerically or telegraphically with them, doctor! They tell me to come home, peremptorily!"

"Precisely! exactly!" returned he, with satisfaction. "You know we doctors have always been accused of magic, since the days of Æsculapius, and we must keep up our reputation! I must let you a little into our secret, if you have it not already," he continued, laughing. "The magic of the eye is altogether more potent than all the boasted magic of clairvoyance!"

So Annie Mansfield went back to her home—went far more tearfully than she had quitted it.

went far more tearfully than she had quitted it, for her tears fell for others than herself, and she did not try to restrain them. Her scholars, large and small, gathered about her with lamentations that might, indeed, have forced tears from a heart of flint. She bide the flower-prairie as sorrowful good bye. Many of its flowers still lie folded between the leaves of her school books and Bible, and speak to her noiselessly of the hours of pain and pleasure in which she culled them.

The cottage on the hill-side——I surely need not tell how it welcomed her back! nor how her father and mother mingled tears with their smiles of joy, as they folded their arms together around the fever-wasted, fragile form of their returned

darling.

The rose had scarcely begun to bud again on Annie's cheek, when her mother was laid upon a bed of helplessness and suffering. Providence had called home the child, to be the stay of the parent's declining years. Her post was now there she knew it, and was contented. In the light toils and duties of a pastor's

daughter, housekeeper, and nurse to her still feeble mother, Annie has found health and happi-ness. Yet often—how often, none but herself can know—do her thoughts wander back to the prairie-land—the neglected nursery of America! SOUTHERN BROTHERLY LOVE -Mr. Inge. mem

SOUTHERN BROTHERLY LOVE.—Mr. Inge, member of Cengress from Alabams, and Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, lately had an altercation in the House of Representatives, and a challenge was the result. The story goes, that Mr. Stanly was arrested, with a view to give security not to break the peace. We doubt whether a hostile meeting would have taken place, for the following reason: Mr. Inge said that Mr. Stanly was a blackguard! and the latter retorted by saying that Mr. Inge had shown himself one; and none but gentlemen fight duels.—Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

Spaulling

"What is the world shaped like, Ruth ?" sne proceeded to ask.

"Like a pumpkin—round, Miss," replied Ruth, hesitating; "but it be bigger—ben't it?" she added, doubtfully.

"Certainly!" returned Annie, biting her lip; "Maggie, what do you think? Is the earth as large as a pumpkin or ball, the size of this prairie?"

"I dinna ken!" returned the reddened Maggie, but Ruth redded assent and several whispurpose; and coming from such a responsible source as this memorial did, asking for a repeal source as this memorial did, asking for a repeal or modification of an existing law, and signed by men, some of whom are now members of the State Senate, others of whom have been members of the Executive Council, and members of the State egislature, and all of whom are among the most worthy citizens of our State, whatever might be the sense of the Senate, I could do no less than to ask that it might be referred to a committee for

their consideration.

The President. In looking at the memorial, the

"In it! How could we ever see the sun, the moon, or the stars?"

"Sure enough!" "For certain!" "How cur'us!" assented all the larger ones, in a kind of quiet amazement; while the lesser fry strained their it needs no explanation. But I hardly think a

bound her again to a fevered bed; and this time she could not hide the fact from her distant if no such decision has been made, there is upon friends, for her throbbing temples resisted the of the Senate. I think it was proper to say that it is no such decision has been made, there is upon the statement now made by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Foote] an apprehension that such a decision may be made. The act of 1850 provides for heavy penalties, and greater penal ties than were imposed by the act of 1793; and being upon the same matter, it is supposed it may be repealed. But I pass from that subject, sir. That bill, however, be it of whatever character it may, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. There is now a petition offered by my friend tee. There is now a petition offered by my friend from Maine, [Mr. Hamlin,] as coming from a portrom Maine, [Mr. riumin,] as coming from a por-tion of the citizens of the very highest character in his State, praying for a similar object, and I submit it to the Senate, without a single word of explanation further, whether they are prepared to make a distinction between memorials, petitions, and bills, upon one side of this subject, and memorials, petitions, and bills, upon the other.

Mr. Seward. The record of the Senate, Mr. President, shows this to be, the character of its

President, shows this to be, the character of its past action upon this subject: A petition relating to the laws concerning fugitives from service, when presented, is referred, if the character of the petition be to render these laws more stringent than they now are. A bill introduced for such a purpose, the effect of which is to increase the rigor of the law concerning fugitives from service, has obtained a reference. Petitions for the amendant of these laws are at a render them less rigory. ment of these laws, so as to render them less rigor-ous, are denied such reference. That is one discrepancy. The record of the Senate shows another, namely—that when a petition is submitted other, namely—that when a petition is submitted to the Senate upon the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Cooper,] praying for even an amelioration or repeal of these laws, it receives a reference. When a petition for precisely the same object is presented by the Senator from New York, it is denied a reference. I shall not a reference in the reference of the reference. vote against the reconsideration of the reference that has been made, not only because I am in favor of equal and exact justice to both sides of this question, but because it is my duty to insist upon equal and exact justice from the Senate to all of

its members.

But, sir, I shall vote against the reconsideration for another reason—for the reason that I deem it most injudicious and most unwise to deny a reference to the petitions of any class of citizens of the United States. Whether they are such as the United States. Whether they are such as those who have sent here the petition now presented by the honorable Senator from Maine, [Mr. Hamlin,] men of high standing and influence, called here the elite of society, or whether they are presented by plain, humble, unpretending, republican citizens, I hold them all entitled to equal legislative respect and consideration; and I never stop to inquire—I never make it a point to inform the Senate of the character, title, or remown of any person whose name is annexed to any nown, of any person whose name is annexed to any

But there is still another reason, which I am glad to have an opportunity to state—that is, that if the object of the Senate be to suppress agitation, it is my opinion that they take exactly the wrong course to do it. For years upon years the Congress of the United States undertook, in this or the other branch, or in both branches, to refuse in any way or in any manner to receive and consider petitions upon the subject of slavery. The effect of this was a denial of the right of petition. Experience, sir, I think, has settled the point that that denial of the right of petition intition. Experience, sir, I think, has settled the point that that denial of the right of petition increased the agitation upon the subject of slavery, instead of diminishing it. Now, I hold it to be precisely the same, in fact, whether the Senate shall refuse to receive a petition, and thus rejeate the petitioners from their doors, or whether they shall go through the formality of receiving a petition, and then lay it upon the table, denying it a reference or consideration. Whatever my opinion, then, of the merits of petitions may be, I am in favor of those petitions being received with proper respect, and of giving them, not only a reading, but a consideration.

And I desire further to state, upon this subject, that I am in favor of receiving all these petitions for the purpose of cansideration and of legislative action. The Congress of the United States, at the last session, have attempted to do this thing.

The President. The Senator from New York understands the question. Does he not?

Mr. Seward. Certainly, sir. I am speaking of the understands the question. Does he not?

Some men. Mr. President, seem to eachew the

and would walk out to where the prairie wind came cool and refreshing on her cheek. But her failing strength restrained her, and checked her wanderings. Sometimes a remembrance of the little illnesses of her childhood would come over her, and she would weep silently on her lonely pillow, as she recalled the care that used to anticipate her slightest wayward wish—the simple that Mr. Inge had shown himself one; and none but gestlemen fight duels.—Correspondence of the laururies that numother's hand brought to tempt the appetite of her child in convalescence.

Soon, however, the ague-fits gave way to the vigorous remedies wielded against them, and to the strength of her constitution. She began by degrees to call the romping children of the family about her, for a little home instruction. Then, on one cool, bracing morning, she ventured as far as to her deserted log school-house, and, wrapped

occasions had applied to me epithets of agitation, where her side.

"How 'big' do you think it is?"

"Maggie says it be a hundred miles big!"

"Maggie's honest Sootch face was covered with scarlet, as Miss Mansfield turned her eye comically to her corner.

"What is the world shaped like, Ruth?" she with the scarlet, as Miss Mansfield turned her eye comically to her corner.

"What is the world shaped like, Ruth?" she groceeded to ask.

"Like a pumpkin—round, Miss," replied Ruth, hesitating; "but it be bigger—ben't it?" she added, doubtfully.

"Certainly!" returned Annie, biting her lip; "Maggie, what do you think? Is the earth as large as a pumpkin or ball, the size of this was the sense of the Senate. This is a memorial somehow found their way to the Judiciary Committee on the Judiciary Committee that I shall have nothing to do with them. Gentlemen upon that committee may take charge of them if they think proper. I give notice that I shall have nothing to do with them. Gentlemen upon that committee may take charge of them if they think proper. I give this notice, because it is perfectly immany more there are I do not know) who never introduced this agitating subject of slavery here, who have been content with the debates which were in process of becoming laws, who never have spoken on this subject since the committee on the Judiciary Committee that I have nothing to do with them. Gentlemen upon that committee may take charge of them if they think proper. I give this notice, because it is perfectly immany more there are I do not know) who never introduced this agitating subject of slavery here, who have been content with the debates which were in process of becoming laws, who never have spoken on this subject since the Committee on the Judiciary Committee in the Judiciary C codicils, and have none to add, to enforce, vary, or explain what was said by myself during the debates on this subject. Thus, having nothing to add now, and no desire to interfere with the public examination of these questions in any manner, but being content to leave them to the examination of the people, without interference on my part I shall only express the desire that the right part, I shall only express the desire that the right of petition, whatever else we may do here, may be respected and held sacred. For that reason, and for the other reasons I have stated, I shall vote against the reconsideration.

Mr. Butler. I desire to make a single word of explanation, since the Committee on the Judiciary have been very freely alluded to—in good faith, I have no doubt—by the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Bradbury.] When that subject came before the The President. In looking at the memorial, the Chair finds that it was signed in blank, as it appears, with a printed paper pasted on it at the top. Whether it was there originally when signed, or not, cannot be ascertained.

Mr. Foote. I move to lay it (with the bill of Mr. Bright) upon the table.

Mr. Chase. I think the honorable Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Foote] is a little mistaken in respectively refused to touch my hand to it, or to do anything with it, one way or the other; and what has been done by the other members of the committee I know not. Now, I wish to make a word of explanation, in order that my course heretofore, and hereafter, may be intellible to the Senate. I did endeavor, as much as any Senator on this floor, in good faith, to arrest ments—for they were regarded as impediments—in this stream of agitation, which were not removed. I then declared to the Senate that, from it needs no explanation. But I hardly think a legislative explanation would amount to anything, if it did. The bill proposes to revive the old law, so far as to enforce the penalties which were imposed by it. But the United States Court, in the district of Indiana, have decided that the law of 1850 repeals the law of 1793, so far as that is concerned. The District Court of Indiana having so decided—

Mr. Foote, (interposing) I understand not, sir.

Mr. Chase. I should have said it is feared the District Court of Indiana will so decide, and that the Court of Indiana will so decide, and that the Court of Indiana will so decide, and that the Court of Indiana will so decide, and that the Court of Indiana will so decide, and that

laughed, on the first of night its arrival, if you could have seen the children crowd around it in open-mouthed curiosity, and the elders peep over their heads as inquiringly.

"That yur's a mighty cur'ns machine, Miss! Mighth't ye make it speak?" exclaimed one honest fellow.

"What are them peg; for, please ma'am? ask-ed a boy, the eldest hopful.

"Hold your tongue, Bob! are you green?" whis pered his sister, andign his elbow; 'them are to pull out the singui?"

"Wadna ye gis us "Auld Lang Syne?" "Spoke a sandy-haired Sotchman, the gravest of the group, as I passed my fingers over the keys to "Groups I played both; and therefore she had concealed it efficience of the group, as I passed my fingers over the keys to "Grourse I played both; and therefore she had concealed it efficience of her illness, even when her trembling fingers of the course of played both; and then I swap on the precise, writing ones, the rest and the proposal of the course of played both; and then I swap on the precise, writing long of the illness, even when her trembling fingers could savely have a been had been been the state of the question, and do not mean to transgress the rules of the Senate of this swap; and I swap ones personal to receive the proposal of the service of my country and of my Groups and the receive and the proposal of the service of my country and of my Groups and the receive when her trembling fingers could savely body to decide upon the special of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the Group of the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and of my Groups and the service of my country and

napped and sent into slavery.

Mr. Clemens. It is not so.

Mr. Hale. But it so happened that the individual to whom the free man who was kidnapped in Pennsylvania was sent had more humanity than the law or the officers of the law, and he sent him back to freedom again. That has been the operation in Pennsylvania. Well, when you come to the third State—Massachusetts—what has been its operation there? I learn from the papers I have received this morning that an alleged slave has been arrested there under the law, and has been taken by a mob out of the United States court-room and liberated.

court-room and liberated.

Now, sir, there is not much uniformity in the operation of this law in these three States. In New York it takes the slave and sends him back n Pennsylvania it catches a free man; and in Massachusetts it submits to a mob. I would sug-Massachusetts it submits to a mob. I would suggest, therefore, to the Senate, under these considerations, whether, if uniformity of operation is desirable, there is not a necessity for a little more legislation. It is possible we may want to make the law a little more stringent.

There is a distinction attempted to be drawn by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger]

between this petition and the bill introduced by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Bright,] in which it seems to me the Senator who drew it was ex-ceedingly unfortunate; because he says that the bill of the Senator from Indiana was to declare what the meaning of that law was, whereas, this pe-tition is for the alteration of the law. Now, I trust it is too late in the day for the Senate and House of Representatives to undertake solemnly to adjudicate, by act of Congress, what was the legal judicate, by act of Congress, what was the legal operation of the act which was passed a year ago. It think the Supreme Court would be justified in sending an injunction against our proceeding any further in such a wild-goose hunt as that; because, if there is one thing that does appropriately belong to the department of the judiciary in a government of divided powers, the power of contracting laws and expire what low was and what structing laws, and saying what law was and what law shall be repealed by the statute which was

structing laws, and saying what law was and what law shall be repealed by the statute which was passed a year ago, belongs exclusively to the judiciary. So I think that that argument operates against the introduction of the bill of the Senator from Indiana, and in favor of the introduction of the petition, because the petition prays us to do what we are clearly authorized to do, and the bill calls upon us to do that which would be, in many humble judgment, a manifest usurpation upon the prerogatives of the judiciary, and would be entirely nugatory when it was done.

In the discussion of this question last year, one of the most astute and clear-headed lawyers of this body (I mean my friend from Kentucky, Mr. Clay,) undertook to lay down the distinction that should guide us in receiving and rejecting petitions. I may not use the very words he used, but I can give his idea; which was, that if the law is to operate upon the people that petition—If it is to be executed amongst them, and is to be felt among and upon them—then they clearly have a right to petition, and, consequently, we are bound to receive their petition. That is just exactly this case. It is a case where a law is to go into operation in the free States. It is noperate upon citizens of the free States. It imposes duties upon them, and puts them under heavy responsibility, and therefore comes exactly within the case predicated by the Senator from Kentucky, where there was a clear right of petition, and a corresponding obligation on our part to receive their petition. That being this case, I trust that

rength to th

r it a duty due the

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1851.

Our edition of No. 1, Vol. 5, (whole No. 209,) is en firely exhausted. Those of our friends who do not file the favor by remailing them to this office.

THE PROCLAMATION AND THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is remarked by the New York Evening Post that, during the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, General Washington did not issue his nation until a large district was in a state of open revolt; and in the time of the Embargo, Mr Jefferson forbore to publish his Proclamation for the repression of violations of law in Vermont, till they had become general, and defied all ordi-

nary means of prevention.

The people of Boston are not in a state of inon. That city has not defied the authority of the United States, and nobody dreams that it intends violently to resist the law. When the Proclamation of Mr. Fillmore was issued, there was no combination on foot for unlawful purposes That act of interposition was therefore uncalled for, and unprecedented.

A few weeks ago Boston was the scene of a protracted struggle to arrest an alleged fugitive slave. For several days the Marshal had the warrant in his hands, but was unable to serve it. The city was in a state of great excitement, and the fugitive at last escaped. Why did not Mr. Fillmore then issue his Proclamation? He could find nothing in the circumstances to warrant such a movement. The evidence was not clear that there was such an opposition to the laws as to demand the exercise of the extraordinary powers of Government. Where is the evidence of such opposition in this case? No mob prevented the arres of Shadrach, or interrupted the judicial proceedings. He was committed to the custody of the Deputy Marshal, who, undertaking to guard him with too slight a force, was overcome by a sudden surprise, and the person taken from his custody. The evidence shows that the movement was not ncerted, but was the work of a few colored people, acting from a sudden impulse, and taking advantage of the feebleness of the guard. The thing accomplished, there was no indication in any quarter of disorder, or of individual or associated opposition to the laws.

The President himself, in his message in reply to Mr. Clay's resolution, clearly shows that hi Proclamation was unwarranted. "I regard this flagitious proceeding," he says, "as being a surprise, not unattended with some degree of negligence; nor do I doubt that, if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens would have presented themselves, volun tarily and promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not seem to have been timely made known or duly appreciated by those who were concerned in the execution of the process." That is, had the Marshal or his deputy done his duty, there would have been no rescue. The President proceeds to say that in such a community as that of Boston. " such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared for to be successfully resisted." Out of his own mouth he stands condemned for doing an unnecessar act, for making a wanton display of military power. What need of a Proclamation, if the rescue was the result, not of a settled insurrectionary combination, but of "sudden violence," which owed its success to the negligence of Deputy Marshal, and the absence of all apprehension of disorder among the citizens of Boston. What right has the President to gird on his sword, put the army and navy in motion, and threaten the city of Boston with military coercion, because an alleged fugitive from service happens by surprise to effect an escape from the Marshal which the President himself says might have been prevented, by ordinary vigilance?

We recollect when the city of Washington was for nearly three days under the control of a mob ities to suppress it. Had Mr. Polk issued his Proclamation against the meditated violence, he might have alleged in justification that all the ordinary means of prevention and suppression had been tried. But, he forbore any public demonstration, nor had we then any pathetic appeals from the Union and Southern members of Congress, for his open interposition in behalf of the majesty of the laws. Nothing of the kind; on the contrary, the Union would have found nothing to blame in the conduct of the city authorities or of the United States Marshal or of the President of the United States, had the capital city of the Republic been disgraced by the triumph of the mob

and the overthrow of a free press. There is no doubt that the President has been hurried into this absurd step by his Secretary of State, acting under the pressure of slaveholding influence. The New York Commercial Advertiser, an Administration print, after demonstrating the needlessness of the Proclamation, touches, we doubt not, the secret of it, in the following re-

"Theissuing of the Proclamation will have one cod effect—which we cannot but think must good effect—which we cannot but think have been its principal design—that of giving the South assurance that President Fillmore, a Northern man as he is, and his Cabinet, with a Northrisks in every State of the Union; and perhaps too, it is well that the opportunity of manifesting such purpose has occurred before honorable Senators and members have returned to daily intersecured to daily intercourse with their constituents.

Heaven deliver us from Northern Presidents and Northern Cabinets, if their fidelity to the laws is to be attested only by works of supererogation in behalf of slavery.

The valor of the Administration depends very much upon latitude. It struts like a stage hero at the North, but treads deferentially at the South. It knows that the laws of the United States, regulating the mails and imposing certain duties on postmasters, are habitually violated in South Carolina and other States. Post offices have been broken open and rifled of their contents in the State named, and the people at one office, near the close of General Taylor's Adminis tration, effectually prevented the delivery of mail matter to the persons to whom it was addressed. We had no Washington organs to descant then on the majesty of the law, the outrage on the sanctity of the mail, the insurrectionary resistance to the authority of the United States. The revolters against the Government remained masters of the field, and to this day, mail matter is de livered in South Carolina, by the sufferance of the people. So in Eufaula, Alabama, the good people arose in their might, drove off an old citizen who had subscribed for the Era, and resolved that no man should take it from the office. The postmas ter wrote us, declaring positively he would not deliver it. We brought the subject to the notice of the Postmaster General, who addressed a note to his deputy, inquiring into the matter. He received in reply a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens, which resolved that the aster was right, and, if he were dismissed by master General, no other man should fill his place. Here was open defiance of the authority of the United States; but no measures were taken to put it down. The deputy postmaster, who violated his oath of office, and defied the Government, has not, if we are rightly informed, been

sudden rescue of a prisoner, held under United States law in Boston, though not concerted beforehand, and not followed up by any violence, sets every "organ" in Washington to groaning, en-gages the attention of the Senate for a week, puts the President and his Cabinet in a panic, brings forth a solemn Proclamation, and the army is called to stand to its arms; while premeditated, open permanent revolt against the authority of the at the li-Carolina, is winked at in silence: no bloodthirsty

Shauch

the decision of the Supreme Court in the Prigg case, which denied to the States all power to legislate for the execution of the fugitive clause of the Constitution, and asserted for the claimant of a slave the right to capture him wherever he might be found, even without legal process, several of the States, Massachusetts included, thought proper to repeal their legislation on the subject, and to relieve themselves of all responsibility for the capture and surrender of fugitives from service or labor, by prohibiting their State officers from acting in such cases, or their jails from being used as places of confinement for alleged fugitives. All this legislation was in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, which asserted for Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the whole subject. This decision was hailed with rejoicing by the slaveholders, who held that the power of Congress was equal to the full execution of the fugitive clause. There was nothing on the face of the legislation of Massachusetts, nothing in the reasons on which it was founded, to counenance the idea that it was her intention to nullify this clause of the Constitution. And yet the President, after reciting the statutes of Massachusetts in relation to the matter, has the hardihood grossly to impeach her loyalty to the Constitution; to attribute to her a purpose, which is not only not "apparent," but has been disclaimed by her public men. "It is deeply to be lamented," he says, "that the purpose of these enactments is quite apparent. It was to prevent, as far as the Legislature of the State could prevent, the laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of carrying into effect the article of the Constitu tion of the United States which declares that 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, from being carried into effect." The charge is disrespectful to a sovereign State, reckless and unauthorized. If the decision of the Supreme Court is to stand, as the true interpretation of the Constitution, the legislation of Massachusetts is right, and does not interfere with the proper enforcement of the Fugitive Law.

THE BOSTON RESCUE-SECTIONAL STRIFE.

The Telegraph, as usual, brought us exaggerated reports of the rescue of Shadrach, the alleged fugitive from service, and the newspapers Boston generally seemed anxious to give a high coloring to the transaction. The Compromisers here, in Congress and out, hailed it as a god-send-for it afforded an occasion for additional demonstrations of their loyalty to Slavery. The "Organs" were filled with lamentations and execrations; and Mr. Clay brought the subject before the Senate in the shape of a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to this attempt to resist the laws of the United States. One might have supposed, from the coclamation, as with one. terrible pother, that a mob in this country was an unheard-of thing-that violent resistance to a law had never before been attempted-that the city of Boston was in arms against the General Government, and that the Union itself hung trembling over perdition. The Union demanded blood, the Republic, fire and brimstone. Now was the time for the President to show himself a man. fit for the crisis. The marshal should be dismissed, a proclamation issued, the military called out. And so, on the strength of telegraphic reports, with no authentic and full information before him, the President yielded to the clamor. and issued his Proclamation, as follows:

> OFFICIAL. A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States. Whereas information has been received, that color, combined and con the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States did at Boston, n Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month. nake a violent assault on the marshal or deputy Massachusetts, in the Court-house, and did over-come the said officers, and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said marshal or deputy marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority Now, therefore, to the end that the authority
of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate
and condign punishment, I have issued this my
Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the and other such combinations, and assisting the marshal and his deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner; and I do, especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerns in the administration or execution of the laws the United States, cause the foregoing offenders and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them or shall be found to have harbored or conceal such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law. Given under my hand, and the seal of the Uni

MILLARD FILLMORE

ted States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

Secretary of State. A Proclamation of this sort should be reserve for great occasions. Sovereignty with its extraordinary symbols of power should not march into the arena, when its ordinary instrumental ties will answer the purpose. If the President every time a row is "kicked up" about a runawa negro, gets out a Proclamation, and makes bare military arm, he and his Proclamations will soon be as little regarded as the slave-hunter and his handhills. What is the sum and substance of the awful transaction which has occasioned this rare exhibition of high resolve on the part of the Chief Executive? A deputy marshal with half a dozen aids, has been frightened, but not hurt, while an alleged fugitive from service, embold ened by the presence of a collection of people of his own color, walked out of his custody. Nobody was killed, nobody wounded, nobody hit. Deputy Marshal Riley was scared, and Shadrach "sloped"—that is all, and for that President Fillmore and his Secretary, Daniel Webster, startle the country with a Proclamation, as Boston were in a state of revolution

The Republic quotes the account given by Elizur Wright of the affair, and from it we extract so much as relates to the escape of the al

leged fugitive: "We reached the court-room about half-pas one, P. M. A good many colored people and a very few white ones were standing in the corri dors conversing earnestly but quietly. The representatives of the press were just passing out of the court-room, and as they passed out we passed in The room was nearly empty. The claimant's lawyer had left, and the judge had vacated the seat of summary justice. There was no person in the room except the Deputy Marshal, Riley, four or five assistants, the prisoner, and five of his friends besides ourself. s conversing earnestly but quietly. The repr

"We staid and conversed with the prisoner "We staid and conversed with the prisoner, an intelligent, smart-looking man, who planted himself on the Declaration of Independence and the Bible. We assured him that we thought he was right in so doing. The few friends, after a few minutes' consultation, withdrew, leaving only one free colored brother and ourself, with the presse and victim. rehal, his posse, and victim. We were on the

"Just at this moment a circu "Just at this moment a circumstance occurred which was over in less time than it will take us to tell it, and altered the face of things entirely. There was a "Hurran!" outside in the passage at the head of the stairs, which reminded us of the shout which our men used to raise when they went into battle with the Mexicans. It was half a battle in that! rolina, is winked at in silence: no bloodthirsty peals from the "organs"—no resolutions of indry from Heary Clay—no displays of Senato-al patriotism, no professions of devotion to the little posse all rushed to it to keep it shut, holding against it with all their might. In the mean-

It is well to know when and where to be courageous in the discharge of our duty.

A few words more in relation to the message. The President is guilty of bad manners, to say nothing more, towards a sovereign State. After nothing more, towards a sovereign State nothing more, towards a sovereign State nothing more, towards a sovereign State nothing more, making for the opposite door, which was left un-guarded. Pat Riley, puffing like a porpoise with his exertions in holding the door, sang out, "shoot

him! shoot him!" to officer Jones. "But officer Jones, probably not having any pis-tol, ran and seized the sacred 'sword of justice, toi, ran and seized the sacred 'sword of justice,' thinking, perhaps, to shoot him with that. But, after partly drawing that symbolic weapon, he dropped it, and we saw him raising one of the eastern windows, looking towards Parker's, as if to call for help. He had not time to call, for just then the door partially opened and a stream of

to call for help. He had not time to call, for just then the door partially opened, and a stream of men began to rush in, Pat Riley being snugly squeezed behind the door, a place of semi-concealment and safety which he seemed loth to leave.

"The Traveller, of last evening, speaks of the officers at the door being 'kicked, cuffed, and knocked about in every direction,' but we can testify that nothing of this sort occurred inside. Not an officer was struck or menaced there. The half dozen men who first entered the ran up. half dozen men who first entered the ran up to the prisoner and invited him to walk out. He accepted the invitation in less than no time, and certainly not more than fifteen persons had en-tered the room before they were all walking out, 'Shadrach' in the mess; an old colored man, who had picked up and drawn the sword of justice bringing up the rear. He held it in a decent and solemn manner; but, as he passed Deputy Marshal Pat Riley, that important functionary seemed to shrink up more closely behind the door. He kept behind that door all the time, from the important to the gradue. Notice of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. rruption to the exodus. Neither did any officer that we saw offer any resistance to the egress o

that we saw oner any resistance to the egress of Shadrach with his friends.

"We think it quite improbable that there was a knocking down of officers outside of the door. Mr. Davis, one of the defendant's counsel, was the ast person who passed out, and he saw nothing of the sort. Moreover, there did not appear at that time to be any officer outside the door to be knocked down. The moment the door of the for-tress was forced, the prisoner walked out. There was not the sign of any battle inside, but merely a dreadful looking aghast of not more, at most, than half a score of officials, who at that moment eemed thoroughly sick and ashamed of their

business.

"We have not learned the names of all the officers who composed Marshal Riley's posse in the citadel. His brother, we understand, was one. The well-known 'Auger-hole Byrnes' was another. There were some there, we believe, in violation of their duty as Massachusetts officers, of whom we can mention Constable Edward J. Jones and Constable Alonzo F. Neal, a brother of Rev. Rollin H. Neale. A powerful man by the name of Charles F. Flint, of North Reading, was engaged by Riley as an assistant, but was below, writing a letter to his wife, at the time of the

"We have no doubt that the few men whon Marshal Riley was able to call to his aid did all they dared to for their slaveholding employers, but they could not wholly conquer the higher law, either in or out of themselves."

Now, if this be a true version, and we have seen no reason yet to question it, the Administra tion has been guilty of a remarkably silly act. There has been, there is, no combination of persons in Boston, formidable enough to require the nterposition of extraordinary power on the part of the United States to put it down. At the most, there was an adroit rescue of a person alleged to be a slave, and for this the law has provided penalties, which could have been enforced against ofcenders just as efficiently, without a Presidential

The Southern Press sees nothing in this " brutus fulmen" to excite its gratitude. It says:

"The President's Proclamation is mere brutum fulmen—it amounts to nothing—and, in reading it, we were irresistibly reminded of the remark of an old farmer in one of the Western Legislatures, who declined replying to a flippant speaker, on the who declined replying to a flippunt speaker, on the ground that 'it always wrenched him terribly to kick at nothing? The President's feat is very similar—and the 'wrenching' proportionably great. He puts forth a pastoral letter of paoification, and orders the officials at Boston to do what their manifest duty calls on them to do, without any suggestion from the President. But the Proclamation will give the Southern Submissionists expecting to swear by and these assurances of something to swear by; and these assurances of distinguished consideration from the President may serve as a salve to heal the wounded feelings of the Virginia master."

We feel humiliated at the position of our counrv. It would really seem as i of slaves. Congress employs its time in legislating on the subject; the Chief Executive seems to think the first great Commandment is-catch the think the first great Commandment is—catch the perd, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Fred runaways; learned divines quote Moses and Je-eriok P. Stanton, Sweetzer, Taylor, James Thomp sus in support of it; the Press records with exultation every successful arrest, and weighs a man's patriotism and lovalty by the indignation worth, White, and Williams—103. man's patriotism and loyalty by the indignation he manifests at every successful escape.

All agree in being astonished that a slave should run away, and that difficulties should be thrown in the way of his pursuer.

The truth is, the Fugitive law must share the fate of all other laws. Where Public Sentimen will sustain its execution, it will be executed, executed without the interposition of military force. Where Public Sentiment will not sustain its execution, it will not be executed, though you should plant a regiment of United States troops in every city of the North. We but state a fact It is useless to complain of it, or indulge in idle clamor about Nullification. We would not even pass a good law, so far opposed to Public Opinion that it must certainly become a dead letter Men are not to be legislated into saints or devils. When the masses of the People were enslaved by tyrant usages, and imbruted in ignorance, the edict of a Despot might be carried out-brute force was his only power. . In these days, the intelligence of the masses gives them a position, even under a Despotism, which exacts from the Sovereign Power a certain degree of consideration for their opinions. In our country, where the masses constitute the only source of Sovereign Power, what folly to suppose that its decree can be enforced against their settled convic-

tions! The Fugitive law, with its summary process its irresponsible tribunals, its violation of habeas corpus and jury trial, its disregard of the ordinary rules of evidence and its temptations to bribery. is an abomination in the eyes of the great majority of the North. The Southern ultraists are right when they say that the nature of Northern People must be changed before such a law can prove generally effectual. There are some grievances which the two sections of country must nerve themselves to bear, because they cannot help themselves. It is a grievance to a portion of the citizens of the South that the habits of thought and feeling of their Northern brethren in relation to Slaver are such, that a great many obstructions must be expected in the attempt to recover fugitive slaves. It is a grievance without possibility of redress. Revolution and secessic would but aggravate it. On the other hand, while slavery shall continue at the South, the North cannot expect a faithful fulfilment of that constitutional provision which guaranties to the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States of the Union and it will be constantly subject to annoyance from the imprisonment of its colored seamen, and from unkind, inquisitorial and proscriptive conduct towards its anti-slavery citizens.

We might as well look at these matters calmly, and remember that two sections of country, differing so much in institutions and social usages, principles and prejudices, must exercise great forbearance towards each other, if they would avoid irritating collisions tending to ultimate disruption. Compulsory legislation cannot make them harmonious. It will rather aggravate the distinctive peculiarities of each. You must asimilate before you can harmonize them, and this work of assimilation must be carried on, so faras human agency is concerned, chiefly through morion. The Press must be free; discussion must be unrestricted in Congress as well as out of it. Let us be true to our own convictions, respectful to those of others-ready at all times to compare Ideas and Principles, and to test by fair argument the comparative merits of each others stitutions. If not prepared for this liberal ourse, the sooner the two sections separate, the etter. In that event, Union would be pron by Disunion; there would be less disc mutual hate, apart, than together; each section

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. The late rescue of an alleged fugitive from service in Boston, has afforded Mr. Clay and the Compromisers a fine opportunity for agitating. It may as well be remarked that the Ultraists of the South and of the North, as they are styled, have shown no disposition to obtrude the slavery question on Congress during the present session They knew that the public business had been delayed by the discussions of the last session, and that several subjects of great importance to the people demanded immediate attention, and they were willing to postpone the debate on the great issue of slavery till the next Congress. But, their forbearance has availed nothing. In the Senate. the Compromisers have neglected no opportunity for a sectional struggle. Mr. Clay introduces a Colonization memorial, and makes a speech on slavery and free negroes. A petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Law is received, and quietly referred to the Judiciary Commiteee, the Senator who presented it for bearing comment. A Compromiser soon after rises, moves to re-consider the vote by which it was referred, and forthwith his associates get up a grand debate for the sake, we suppose, of producing concord and conciliation. An alleged fugitive, insecurely guarded, is removed from the custody of a dep-

uty marshal. On the insant Mr. Clay moves a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the transaction, and he opens the debate upon it in an exceedingly inflammatory speech. Nearly a whole day is spent in the fraternal effort to produce harmony, and the reso-lution is passed. Friday, the President responds in a message ten columns long, and another day is consumed in a bitter discussion, in which the Compromisers are the principal parties. The subject is resume on Saturday, and they continue their peacemaking efforts, till at a late hour Mr. Berrien btains the floor, and the matter goes over till Monday, which is occupied in the same way. Meautime, it is the last week of the session, and the Appropriation Bills and Cheap Postage Billare all undisposed of. Every thing must give vay to Slavery, and Mr. Clay and his brother perce-makers seem to think every day lost which is not devoted to its interests.

Throughout this debate, the Free Soil Senator against whom has raged a storm of vituperation have conducted tlemselves with calm courage and great ability Hereafter we shall present such portions of the discussion as may be of in

terest to our readers. Monday, severa Appropriation Bills from th House were appropriately referred. The only subject of interest acted on by the Senate during the week, beside the slavery question, forced upon it by the Compromisers, was the Cheap Postage Bill. So pany amendments to the House Bill have been adopted, that we begin to despain of obtaining any lill this session. The measure as it came from the House, imperfect as it was was much better than it is now, with the amendments of the Senate.

The House during the week has devoted itsel to business with exemplary diligence. The River and Harbor Bill, after a protracted ession on the 18th, during which every parliamentary device was resorted to for its defeat, was

at length passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Anderson Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Bokee, Bowie, Bow lin, Breck, Briggs, Bael, Burrows, Butler, Cal-vin, Campbell, Chandler, Clarke, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Durkee, Eliot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans Durkee, Eitot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Giddings, Gilbert, Goodenow, Gott, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Houston, Howard, Howe, Hunter, Jas. L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Julian, Kerr, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Laffley, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McClaughey, McRissock, Robert M. Mollone E. E. McLan, Menghar, Daniel F. Miller, Moore, Morehead, Morris, Nelson, Ogle Otis, Outlaw, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Rey Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, ett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft,

Worth, White, and Williams—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Beale, Bell, Bocck, Booth, Bowdon, Boyd, Brisbin, Joseph Cable, George Alfred Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Cleveland, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Danner, Deberry, Dimmick, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Freedley, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holladay, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Jones Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, Mc Donald, McLanahan, McMullen, McQueen, Mc Willie, Meade, John K. Miller, Millson, Morri Willie, Meade, John K. Miller, Millson, Morrison, Morse, Morton, Orr, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Penn, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Alexander H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, Venable, Waldo, Wallace, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Woodward, and

Young-87. The morning hour, Wednesday and Thursday, was occupied with discussion on a bill introluced by Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the establishment of lines of steamers from San Francisco to China, and from principles. We are glad, however, that it has Philadelphia and Norfolk to Antwerp, and other ports of Europe. The bill was at length referred | ple's money is to be voted by Silver Gray Whigs the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments to the Deficiency bill, from the Senate, were concurred in by the House on Wednesday.

Thursday, after slight consideration and very little discussion, the House passed the bills making appropriations for West Point Military Academy, for Revolutionary and other Pensioners, for Navy Pensioners, and for the Indian Departent-amounting to near eight millions. For the purpose of expediting business, and restricting cussion, the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, sustained a point of order raised by Mr. Toombs-to wit, that debate on any bill must be confined to its merits. This will prove a bad precedent.

Friday, Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to nform this House, if consistent with the public interest, whether a subject of the British Cro and also a member of the British Parliament, ntly assaulted in Springfield, Mass setts, and his personal security endangered by citizens of that State, in violation of our treaty ipulations with the British Government. Objection being made—

Mr. Giddings gave notice that he would ask eave at another time to introduce the resolution. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee made a movement which we hope may be renewed at the next Congress. He offered a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States

1. The election of President and Vice Presi dent of the United States directly by the people.

2. United States Senatars to be elected by the people of the States, respectively, and not by the Legislatures; and 3. The terms of service of all United States Judges to be limited.

Mr. Johnson remarked that the mode now pro osed for electing the President and Vice President of the United States was introduced many years ago by a distinguished Senator now in the other end of the Capitol, and received the sanction of Nathaniel Macon, and many of that class

The joint resolution was then referred to the Some fifteen private bills were taken up and

The day afterwards was devoted to the Fortifi cation bill, which proposed to appropriate seven or eight hundred thousand dollars to the repair-

was then laid upon the table, but a motion to reconsider was immediately made, pending which the House adjourned till Monday, when the motion was laid upon the table-yeas 100, nays 88. By this wise act the Treasury was saved near million of dollars which would have been

thrown away had the measure prevailed. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the 24th, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic ap- friends alone, and with no view of publishing. In propriation bill. Mr. Burt of South Carolina, an avowed Disunionist, was called to the Chair | but been conferring pleasure upon a larger circle by the Speaker, who so loves the Union that of friends. A book so frankly, naively, and conhe has joined a party in Georgia which, uniting fidingly commended to the public, cannot be othertogether Whigs and Democrats, takes the Union wise than most kindly received. The author for its motto. The regular debate was soon seems to enter the domains of literature with the closed upon the bill, and throughout the day five same boyish impulsiveness, in the same love of minutes speeches were made on numerous amend- novelty and adventure, with which he set out on ments, many of them merely pro forma. In the his wild Western tour. In regard to Mr. Garevening, the rule allowing such speeches was re- rard's style, it might, indeed, be improved; it is, scinded or suspended, so as to cut off debate.

In the Senate, same day, the substitute offered | crude. A book of travels should not wear the by Mr. Rusk of Texas for the House Postage bill | marks of care, it is true; but only because the care was adopted. It is a worse measure than that of should be so lightly and evenly bestowed; it the House.

Judge Berrien, Mr. Rhett, and others, discussed the motion to refer the President's message concerning the Boston rescue, expatiating at large | elaborate paintings. So it is, that from the faults, on Northern aggression. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, without oppo-Tuesday, the House passed the Civil and Di- thor.

plomatic Appropriation bill, with very little consideration, allowing no fair opportunity for re-

The Senate was engaged in considering bills relating to California.

RELIEF TO MR. RITCHIE.

"In the view of some men, and especially thos tinctured with the odor of abolition, no person can do us common justice without dishonesty and discredit. With them, simple justice to Thomas Ritchie is bribery and fraud. Members of Con-gress cannot be patriotic and faithful without persecuting and striving to ruin us at the expense of the honor and liberality of the nation. The laborer is worthy of his hire' everywhere, unless it be Thomas Ritchie laboring for the public then, to ask for sheer justice is either beggary o knavery."—Union of Sunday.

The Republic sneers at the idea that Mr. Ritchie has the slightest claim on the justice or generosity of Congress, but is in favor of granting him a bonus, on account of his conduct on the Slavery Question! Hear it:

"Though we have not forgotten the bitter and ess warfare which in the days of his power he has waged against all the men whom we have been accustomed to reverence, and all the principles which we have been taught to cherish— though he has played the sycophant to power and the tyrant to weakness ever since we have known anything of public affairs—we have been dis-posed to regard his course for the last twelvemonth as in some measure redeeming the faults of his past life, and to look with commiseration upon the circumstances in which, by a most unac-countable folly and fatuity, he has suffered himself to be placed. While he has done more than any other man in the country in his day—except-ing, perhaps, Mr. Duff Green in his editorial career—to engender the infernal spirit of sectional discord and animosity—we believe that during the last year or two he has become sincerely alarmed at the consequences of his own wickedness, and has been disposed to render what amends he might to his injured country."

This is a precious exhibition of charity! Mr. Ritchie, according to the Republic, has no claim on the justice of Congress, its generosity, or its magnanimity; he has assailed all the principles and men held dear by the editor of that paper; he has played the "sycophant" and "tyrant; he has done more than any man, except Duff Green, to breed an infernal sectional animosity but, because for a year past he has sustained the Compromise measures, which repudiated the Ordinance of 1787, invited the formation of slave States, involved a fraudulent grant to Texas of the Northern People into the catchpoles of slaveholders, therefore he is entitled to a snug little fortune out of the National Treasury. The closing paragraph of the article in the Republic completes this picture of Christian charity.

"This appeal on the part of Mr. Ritchie i simply to the magnanimity and generosity of the by one of its articles, entitled "Continental Whigs, to save him from being ruined by a bad Prospects." We do honor to the faith in liberty, bargain, which he most improvidently and un-wisely made. That is the whole of it. The Abolitionists and Fire-eaters in the Democratic party have combined against him, and are willing to see him impoverished. The reasons which have rendered him odious to these two factions have very much assuaged our own political feelings in regard to him, and we are inclined to see him beneby the Christian charity which we are taught

to extend towards all repentant sinners. The "Christian charity" of the Republic resolves itself into this: It is desirable to maintain an organ here, professedly representing the Democratic party, which shall wage remorseless war against all Democrats at the North who believe Slavery a wrong, and all Democrats at the South who opposed the Compromises of the last sessionand therefore, the Republic, the organ of Mr. Fillmore, wishes the Whigs of Congress to join with Mr. Ritchie's friends in voting some thirty or forty thousand dollars out of the National Treasury, to enable him to keep up his paper. The Republic is as Christian in its charity as in its so clearly defined the reasons for which the Peoto the Democratic organ.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

Non-Intercourse with the North was a favor ite idea a few months since with some of our Southern neighbors. The newspapers calculated upon the powerful tendency of such a policy to change the sentiment of the North, and the ability of the South to pursue an independent career. Various projects for carrying it into effect were introduced in Southern Legislatures, and is seemed as if they were determined to punish the North, cost what it might. There were not wanting Northern journals to raise the cry of danger to Northern trade and manufactures See, they cried, what the Abolitionists are doing. Their fanaticism is compelling the South to be come our rival in manufactures, and already it is seriously proposing to establish a direct trade with Europe.

Well-a few months have gone by. Souther Legislatures have fretted and fumed, threatene non-intercourse and disunion, entertained fiere olutions and listened to menacing speeches and then adjourned, without doing anything

Non-intercourse is no longer heard of at the South; but there are fools enough at the North to be frightened at any other bugaboo their friends at the South may choose to manufacture. Non-intercourse will take place whenever the two sections shall find it more profitable than merce with each other—not before.

THE WEST AND SOUTH. A subscriber at New Orleans, in a business

letter to us, remarks:

"Some of the papers here are discussing the propriety of taxing the products of the free States offered here for sale, as a means of retaliation for their opposition to Slavery. This is a measure quite unnecessary. The trade of the Western States is already drawn off into other channels and outlets to such an extent as very materially to affect the commercial operations of the city of New Orleans. I have spent some weeks among the large business operators, who all agree in this opinion. If it be so now, how will the matter stand when there are three or four lines of railroad stretching across Ohio, connecting the Western States with the Eastern cities, giving them access to all the Eastern markets at all seasons, at much less risk than is now encountered upon the Mississippi under the most favorable "Some of the papers here are dis

We knew that the improved channels of con munication with the East were developing the esources and attracting the products of the West, we were not before aware that trade had

Mr. Giddings, Mr. Tuck, and others, made been diverted to any considerable extent from movements of the age; often feeling that the best effective speeches against it, and, on motion of New Orleans. Hestile legislation in Louisiana Mr. Tuck, a substitute was adopted, appropriagainst Western produce, in view of this state of ating \$100,000 for all the fortifications. The bill

LITERARY NOTICES.

WAH-TO YAH, AND THE TAOS TRAIL; OR PRAIRIE TRAVEL AND SCALP DANCES. With a look at Los Rancher From Muleback and the Rocky Mountain Camp-fire. By Lewis H. Garrard. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby & Co.

This is a lively, interesting book of travels, enlarged, it seems, from the preface, from notes and scanty pencilings," made, in the first place, for giving them to the world, the youthful author has in some portions of this book, too careless and should be studiedly unstudied, and its slightest sketches perfect, even in their incompleteness, as some etchings and outlines reveal more to us than as well as from the beauties of this volume, we form the earnest wish that it may not prove the last as it is the first literary enterprise of the au-G. G.

THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS, SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. With a Life of the Author, No. and filustrations. By his grandson, Charles F. Adams. vol. ii. Boston: Little & Brown.

This volume, which contains over five hundred pages of interesting or valuable matter, elegantly printed upon smooth, white paper, is embellished by a fine portrait of the handsomest man that has ever yet sat in the Presidential chair, and by a picture of the birth-place of John, and John Quincy Adams. John Adams was a fine Representative of a noble race of men now passed away. A scholar and a high-toned gentleman, he held himself not above the commonest duties and labors of every-day life, and preserved, through all the cares, vexations, and temptations of a long public career, a humble and child-like dependence upon God. He was a noble man, nobly matedthe unfailing love and unfailing good sense of his true souled wife, were sustainment, "aid and comfort," to him always. Her wise and cheerful influence can be traced throughout his life. She stood, indeed, at his side, her great heart giving forth brave responses to the high hopes and generous aspirations of his.

We cordially commend this entire work to the enerators of the olden time-to the lovers of patriotism and of patriots, now, alas, becoming an extinct race in the high places of our land.

HISTORY OF GREECE. By George Grote, Esq. Vol. ii-

Reprinted from the Second London Edition. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-We cannot too highly recommend to our readrs this excellent work. The plan of it seems to s most admirable, and the execution, thus far, faultless-and certainly no scholar's library

should be without such a model history. It is

sufficient to say that the type, binding, &c., of this work do justice to the text. NEW CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY. By William Smith, L. L. D. Revised, with additions. By Charle sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

We certainly need say nothing in commendaion of the work-the title, and the names given of author, editor, and publisher, are surely enough of themselves to mark it as an admirable publication in an elegant form.

American edition. For sale by Taylor & Maury: Pennsylvania avenue, Washington D. C.

This number contains, among other articles of interest, lengthy reviews of Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," and Bailey's "Ange World." We have been particularly interested by one of its articles, entitled "CONTINENTAL

justice, and humanity which this reveals.

CONSCIENCE AND LAW; or a Discussion of our Confeder tive Responsibility to Human and Divine Government With an Application to the Fugitive Slave Law. By Wn W. Patton, pastor of the Fourth Congressional Church Hartford Connecticut. Newman & Co., New York.

He is on the right side, God bless him! This oble, religious Essay, written in a style fearless and forcible, yet calm and earnest, will cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of many of late doubtful and despondent because of the trouble and darkness of the times. It will shed a strong, steady light on the way of some about to be mis led by the jack-o'-lantern sophistries of false leaders. It will speak, in deep, clear tones, to ears confused by the treacherous voices of politic counsellors, of time-serving teachers, who fear men rather than God.

Here we have one who stands forth in bold relief-not in name alone, but in very truth, a preacher of the divine word of Christ-that word first proclaimed to the despised and oppressedthe pecular heritage of the poor. Not for ages has a more fearful responsibility devolved upon the Christian minister than now devolves upon him; and never have the glory and the reward of faithful well-doing been more distinctly before his sight, more palpably within his grasp. He must let the enerous emotions of a pure and manly nature have way-must let the quick sense of wrong, so hot at his heart, blaze forth in words that shall startle and dismay like the writing on the wallhe must plead mightily for the weak, and bravely rebuke the strong—he must dare both the scowls of enemies and the averted looks of false friendshe must peril worldly popularity, prosperity and peace; but only to receive a rich exchange, so sure are the compensations of Heaven, the grateful blessings of "those ready to perish," the reverence of all true men, and the approval of his

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN TION, held at Worcester, Massachusetts, October, 1850 Republished by Prentiss & Sawyer, Boston, Massachu This was the third Convention of the kind held

n the country, and the most important. It numbered over three hundred members from the States of the Union; among these were several persons of distinction in the reform movements The opening address by the President elect,

Paulina W. Davis, is one of great literary merit; the style is bold and terse, uniting purity and strength of diction. Her propositions, which are general, are based upon the laws of our nature, and the argument displays much logical acumen. She claims for woman an equality with man-not in the matter of bone and muscle-as conflict for physical superiority is fast passing away with the ruder forms of animal existence and the relics of barbarism, but in the higher intellectual and moral nature; and the claim is not inferred from the supposed equality of the sexes in these properties, but from the condition and destiny of both. Upon the broad ground that the Creator made the human soul progressive, each faculty for its highest improvement and use, she would have the sex placed in a position to best develop and perfect her nature. To accomplish this, woman must have more freedom, as liberty and progress are ever inseparable.

There are articles of much merit from the pens of H. H. Van Amringe, Elizabeth C. Stanton, Rev. Samuel J. May, and others, who answered, in detail, objections raised against the principles advocated by the Convention.

was enacted by this Convention; but we sympa- not understand it. "Et tu, Brute!" tize with its object, as we do with other reform

methods are not always used to forward desired results, yet believing that a great truth underlies the whole, and that they foreshadow a more elevated state of society.

For the National Era. LETTERS FROM THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1851. DEAR W-: You will have seen what a fearful excitement the Boston fugitive slave rescue has produced in Washington. It was certainly very unkind, not to say immoral conduct, in the colored people to thus forcibly liberate their brother from bondage, at the risk of throwing our " potent, grave, and reverend signiors" into such a fret and fermentation. Such alarm and choler are not healthy for men at their time of life. Such news and a great dinner are too much to digest at once; and what is a black fellow's liberty to a white statesman's digestion?

"Call out the milingtary!" cry the political Noah Claypoles, and the amiable President obeys The whole movement reminds one of the spirited opposition which that eminent and strong-minded lame, Mrs. Partington, made to the advances of the Atlantic ocean. She stood her ground stoutly, she plied her besom briskly, but the great unconquerable element was "too much" for the worthy old lady at last.

You were doubtless impressed, on reading the lebates of the 21st, by the pious horror with which the Senator from Kentucky regarded Mr. Hale's somewhat disrespectful mention of the President's proclamation. If I remember rightly, the Senator who administered this stern reproof, and his disciples, were not wont to speak of the late President in a tone remarkably reverential. The military services of the brave old General, his high office, and the Roman justice and frank simplicity of his character, were no protection against contemptuous opposition, sarcasms, and ridicule. But now, one would suppose that honest Millard Fillmore, the son of a sturdy republican, in his youth "bound 'prentice" to a clothier, and honorably earning his bread by the labor of his hands, now by accident our citizen President were the Great Mogul himself, or the mighty Khan of Tartary, or the imperial despot of all the Russias-and that for a humble subject to let drop a word against his divine rights, his wisdom and supremacy, were to incur the bastinado and bowstring, or to catch a Tartar, or to get a taste of the knout, followed by a little trip to Siberia for the benefit of his health, where he might make himself at home and see the country for fifty years or so, if the climate agreed with him, and he found it worth while to live as long.

A distinguished leader in the Senate recently very amusingly, though blunderingly, characterized his own fame as "that poor reputation which it had been his ambition to acquire." Surely this last agitation movement will add materially to more than one reputation of that peculiar type.

On Saturday, the Southern agitators had the field to themselves. No one spoke for the North except Mr. Chase, who acquitted himself most faithfully. Mr. Downs in his remarks showed himselfa strong advocate of the whole system of Slavery, as also did another Southern Senator, whom had not before heard. In the latter gentleman's speech, tonsils or tongue refuse to cooperate as they should, or there is a sort of labial rebellionin other words, he has not a free and easy utterance, but rather suffers from an impediment to the smooth and even flow of talk. His is oratory under difficulties, and he by that circumstance remotely suggests Demosthenes, as he gesticulated by the sea-side, with his mouth full of pebbles. In another respect, he and his compeers, when advocating or defending oppression, when threatening the North and ridiculing its sentiments, remind us of Demosthenes. They talk to the wind, which goeth where it listeth" with a wild sweep and whistle of defiance; to the sea, which sounds and dashes on-rolls its destructive waves and scatters its saucy spray, heedless alike of their rage and their rhetoric.

The strangest of all strange things is that any apprehension should be felt in the North, at Southern threats of Disunion. It were like the attempt of a crew to scuttle the ship in midocean-the madness of an eronaut who would rip open his balloon in mid-heaven-or of the samphire-gatherer, who would cut the rope which sustains him in his "dreadful trade"-or like the folly of the inconstant Turkish husband, the Moslem Disunionist, who, in bagging his better half, to dispose of her by summary process, unfortunately in his haste stitched the sack to his own loose trowsers, and hurled himself into the Bosphorus.

In the course of his remarks, one of the Southern speakers warned us of the North against enouraging the immigration of fugitive slaves. averring that the presence and influence of such degraded class would be "demoralizing" to our rising generation. The truth of this statement I could hardly deny, as the proofs seemed to stand out before me, abundant and conclusive.

But though I am sometimes startled and revolted by the utterance by Southern men of entiments which seem to me in conflict with all the principles of right and justice, I can understand how they, "to the manor born," should hold those sentiments, unrighteous and barbarous as they are. But I know no words in which to exress my intense contempt, my woman's scorn, of those Northern renegades, false to freedom, to their pledges, and constituents, and to their own nanhood, who prostrate themselves with more than Oriental obsequiousness before the dominant ower, and perform "with alacrity" the most servile work of their task-masters-their task-masters, who despise while they use them. At this "awful crisis," when some of the privileges of that peculiar institution, which it seems our Government was formed principally to protect, are being questioned or denied, Northern politicians of this type are running en masse to the rescue-propitiating with works of supererogation-doing vonderful things in the way of tumbling and omersaulting, and performing prodigies of rostration. For this patriotic devotion, they ook for their reward with a simple faith which is really edifying. They are not such fools as to hang themselves after their "disagreeable duty" of betrayal, but make political capital out of it, and put their thirty pieces of silver out at in-

Mr. Dodge of Iowa hoisted the black flag, and pread all his canvass before a Southerly wind. think that he went farther and said more than his employers required of him. He not only vindicated the wrong, but derided the right-was not content with proclaiming the fall of a great principle, but indulged himself in kicking the dead lion.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dodge took ccasion to denounce "that miscreant, George Thompson," and threatened him with summary vengeance should he dare to come to law-abiding Iowa-volunteering himself as the leader of the mob, who should deal with him as he deserved. Beautiful sentiments to come from the advocate of measures that shall force poor Boston into submission to the law! "Consistency, thou art a jewel" never found on a politician's collar.

In speaking, this Senator has two gesturesforming a triangle with his hands, and rapping rapidly on the desk with his fingers-beating a sort of devil's tattoo—not altogether an inappropriate accompaniment to his sentiments. Of his anguage I will not attempt a criticism, but would beg leave to say, let him keep friends with the reporters, at all hazards, come what will. They are his best friends, and should he break with them, they might deal out strict phonographic justice, and circulate reports not greatly to his advantage.

Mr. Douglas also spoke in a manner which i had not loooked for from him. I thought he had too much good sense, not to say magnanimity, to so violently and unjustly denounce a deep-rooted We are not prepared to subscribe to all that and conscientious sentiment, even though he could But shall I not have a little pleasant chat with

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right-was of a great kicking the Dodge took ant, George aw-abiding der of the a deserved. he advocate on into sub-

thou art a ollar. gesturesand rapping beating a an inapprota. Of his but would with the rewill. They break with

or which I ought he had

you, before I stop? Let us drop these disagreeable subjects—they only vex and discourage me, pour vinegar into my heart, and squeeze wormwood into my inkstand.

We have had some very delicious sunshiny days of late, though the weather cannot be depended on, is extremely variable and capricious On Thursday afternoon I had a charming gallop with some pleasant friends. Apollonia Jagiello was of the party, and half wild with childlike gayety. She rides with much freedom, fearlessness, and grace, and, with her very picturesque dress, looks finely indeed on horseback. I enjoyed the excursion keenly, though my

horse proved to have more fire and fury than is quite commendable in a horse-was ferociously hard on the bit, and a had rather disagreeable habit of pulling downward, as if he were stooping to tie up his shoe. We stormed the heights of Georgetown, and scoured the country for some miles around-returned at dark, but not too tired to attend the play, and enjoy the beautiful acting of Miss Davenport, as Julia, in "The Hunch-

Yesterday, we visited the Prison and the Infirmary, both of which deserve a better notice than I can give them here. At the former place, we were most interested by Captains Sayres and Drayton, of the " Pearl." We found them as comfortable and cheerful as we had expected. Drayton says that he suffers most from the vile of truth. companionship which he is called to endure.

The jailer, who is a very gentlemanly person spoke in high terms of these two prisoners. As I looked into the melancholy faces of these men, suffering so deeply and hopelessly through long years, for the crime of helping their oppressed and degraded brothers to the freedom they themselves inherited and loved, sharp was the pain at my heart, bitter and I fear impatient the cry of my soul-"How long, oh, Lord! how long?" I was glad to hear that Mr. Drayton, who impress ed me as a very sincere, earnest man, was shortly to be removed to more comfortable quarters. hope that he may be allowed a room to himself, for, with all his submission and faith, he can scarcely be otherwise than wretched where he

It was beautiful to witness Jagiello's sympathy with these unfortunate men. She, simple girl, could see no difference between helping American slaves, to obtain their freedom, and inciting Hungarian peasants to revolt against Austrian tyranny-or rescuing Polish exiles, condemned to Siberia. Ah, when will she learn the grand American creed, that God is a partial Father, who made of one blood all the nations of the earth-save Ethiopians, whom He created in order to unbosom Himself of a great curse, and to wreak an eternal hate; when will she learn our fundamental Republican principle, that "all men are created free and equal"-except "niggers." But I fear her truthful, childlike mind will never come up to such heights of wisdom. "Could no one convince you that slavery is

right?" said Mrs. B--- to her the other day. 'Not the Lord himself," she answered, in a deep, firm voice, and with one of her clear, brilliant glances.

But I must say, adieu! GRACE GREENWOOD.

"BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY AND AC-TION."

We hail with delight the spread of True Democracy in the South. When the Democratic party of Virginia speaks in favor of human liberty, who can doubt its final and universal tri- Constitutional Convention. The summary at the umph? The Washington Union calls attention to close shows the population of the State to bethe resolutions lately adopted at Richmond, Va., by the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature now assembled in caucus. They form the basis, it says, on which the party can be organized. The following two resolutions state in clear terms its principles:

" Resolved, That it is the duty and the aim of the Democratic party of Virginia to aid in preserving all the rights and all the just ends which our institutions, State and Federal, were intended to secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, nize the elements of discord, North and South, secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, nize the elements of discord, North and South, secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, nize the largest number of this class in the winter, since they left, has been unusually severe, snowing every few days since the beginning of December, so that the largest number of this class in any one county is in Hamilton, 3,494; of which 3,172 are in Cincinnati. Franklin, (chief-nize they left, has been unusually severe, snowing every few days since the beginning of December, so that the snow at present in the mountains must be many feet in depth. Should the expedition have crossed the mountains toward the Navahoe country before the snow, which is threatening to disturb our national peace, the sisterhood of our States, and the family friendship of our people throughout the Republic.

"Resolved, That to that end the Democratic

party, from its principles of peace and brotherhood among men, from its devotion to human liberty, from its love of justice and equality, from its hatred of all tyranny, in whatever form it exists or is exerted, from its jealousy of power, from its dread of disunion from us jeatous of pones, from its treat of the and its equal detestation of a central despotism, from its faithful adherence to first principles, from its sacrifices in the past, and from its present relations and hopes, is of all parties preëminently best constituted to counsel and to save the country in this crisis of danger.
"Resolved, That this meeting cordially tenders

to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with the Democracy of Virginia in an or-ganization on the principles indicated in the fore-Union were requested to publish the above reso-

Three cheers for Old Virginia! These resolu tions, are better than those of '98. We concur with the Union in the opinion that they form an ample basis for Democratic harmony and action. " Peace and Brotherhood among men"-"Devotion to Human Liberty"-" Love of Justice and Equality"-" Hatred to Tyranny in whatever form it exists

or is exerted!" Glorious Democracy of the Old Dominion. If the Democracy of the Union will hold a National Convention forthwith, and adopt these principles, and set up a candidate faithfully representing them, we pledge ourselves and the lowa abolitionists of the country to stand by them to the death. We hope our co-laborer of the Union will strike while the iron is hot. " Human Liberty"-" Love of Justice"-" Hatred of all Tyranny in whatever form, it exists or is exerted !" What noble maxims for a Free Democratic Party.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.

Late intelligence from Turkey shows that the condition of Kossuth and his associates is becoming rather critical. Russia is evidently seeking their destruction. Mr. Foote has introduced a resolution in the Senate, proposing to give authority to the President to provide means for bringing Kossuth to this country. The noblest of European patriots, he would be welcomed with acclamation to our shores. No foreign revolutionist of modern times has taken so deep a hold of the American heart as Kossuth. The following paragraph from the Union of Tuesday, will

ern members of Congress, with a view to remedy the evil.—Lournal of Commerce. Undoubtedly. The North has no right to say

or do anything about it. " Southern members" are the only men who understand the business of legislation. All that Northern members have got to do is, to mind what is said to them.

We give below a significant article from the $E\tau a$, to show the audacity of the ambitions aspirings that actuate the clan to which it belongs. Washington Union.

Its columns would be improved, and its readers benefited, if it copied still more from the Era. As to the "audacity" of our ambitious aspirings, it consists in this: that, whereas the Union desires a Union for Slavery, we go for the motto of its favorite-" Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever."

"No one can doubt that they both aim at the same object—the dissolution of the Union. The Era would convert this into an Abolition Government, or dissolve it—the Press, into a South Carolina Nullifying Government, or dissolve it."

Washington Union.

If we thought the Washington Union a fair representative of the entire Southern people, we might be sorely tempted to go for Disunion. But it is not even a fair representative of its own editor, who, however unscrupulous and libellous his paper may be, is himself, we doubt not, a man

The excursion party, consisting of several hundred Bostonians, which arrived here a few days since, under the direction of Mr. Josiah Perham, left yesterday for home, highly gratified with their visit to our city.

We learn that another still larger party were to leave Boston on Tuesday last, and may be expected here this evening.

We understand that in consequence of the alternation that took place in the House of Representatives between Messrs. Inge of Alabama and Stanly of North Carolina, a meeting took place yesterday between those gentlemen, and, after exchanging a shot which did no mischief, a reconciliation was effected between them.—Union of

NATIONAL ERA.-Everybody knows something NATIONAL ERA.—Everybody knows something of this paper, and they can only know it to its credit. Let all who can do so, take it; it is, all things considered, the hest paper in Washington city, and the only reliable one there in favor of Liberty. The exchange list of the Eva has become so great that it is indispensable for many to be cut off, and of course we of the small fry must go first—at least I think that would be about right. For one, I think this course of the Era is right, and do not find fault with the publisher for adopting it.—Aurora, Cal. Co., Ohio.

We have exchanged with the Aurora fifteen

We have exchanged with the Aurora fifteen years, and cannot afford to drop an old friendespecially one who tells the truth, and nothing but the truth-edits, publishes, sets type of his own paper, and mails it with his own hands.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

Census Statistics — Comparison of States — Roman Catholic Population — Foreign Immigration — Sea Vessels at the Cincinnati Wharves. CINCINNATI, February 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: The census of Ohio has been completed, and I have before me, in a pamphlet of 80 pages and more, an " Abstract," showing in separate tables the population of the townships and towns in each county, both of the white and colored inhabitants, and at the close a recapitulation of the whole, compiled from the official returns by the Secretary of State, under a resolution of the White inhabitants - - 1,957,465 Colored ditto - - - 23,495

ty-eight counties have less than 50, and several have not one colored inhabitant.

second, having (with Cleveland) 48,099; Muskingum (including Zanesville) has 45,043; Franklin (including Columbus) 43,002; the rest of the counties number less than 40,000 each. The total population of the State is less than was generally expected-2,100,000 being the point which many had fixed upon as a fair estimate of our numerical strength. The reasons why it has not reached this number, I may glance at in a gaing resolutions.

"The Democratic papers of Virginia and the per cent. in the last ten years, which is an equal future letter; as it is, our increase has been 31 rate of increase with Pennsylvania, and greater

than that of Kentucky. A comparison with some of our neighboring States will exhibit our comparative rate of in-

| | | 1850. | 1840. | Increase per cent. |
|-------------|---|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Ohio - | - | 1,980,960 | 1,519,467 | 31 |
| Pennsylvani | 3 | 2,263,691 | 1,724,033 | 31 |
| Kentucky | | 993,018 | 770,828 | 28 |
| Indiana | - | 990,258 | 680,866 | 45 |
| | | be glanced a | ne of the new | |
| | | 1850. | 1840. | Increase per cent. |
| Michigan | - | 412,716 | 212,269 | 94 |
| | | 192,266 | 43,112 | 350 |
| Iowa - | - | | | 000 |
| Wisconsin | | 305,121 | 30,945 | 895 |

- 198,796 - 681,547 104 Arkansas 97.594 383,702 Missouri The very rapid increase of the free States of The very rapid increase of the free States of the Northwest is apparent enough.

A year ago, I gave your readers some statistics relative to the Roman Catholic population of this city. The statistics of the same nature for the year 1850, just published in the organ of that church, present an interesting subject for comment, as bearing upon the increase of that communion in this country. The reports for the last five years show the number of marriages, baptisms, (which in that church may be regarded as synonymous with births.) and deaths, to have

| onymous with births,) and deaths, to he nas follows, within the limits of Cincinnat | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|---------|--|--|--|
| | Marriages. | | Deaths. | | | |
| 1846 | 699 | 1,676 | 994 | | | |
| 1847 | 725 | 1,829 | 1.041 | | | |
| 1848 | 959 | 2,674 | 1,430 | | | |
| 1849 | 1.154 | 3 069 | 4,018 | | | |
| 1850 | 1 173 | 3 307 | 9749 | | | |

The large number of deaths in 1849 and 1850 was owing to the prevalence of the cholera, which (as remarked in my previous article, referred to)

was owing to the prevalence of the choices, which is show how universal is the enthusiasm in his favor:

"Miss Davenport has originated an idea which does her more honor than her talent; for, having been informed of the sacrifices made by the heroic Kossuth, and his present deplorable condition, she volunteered to raise a fund to bripg him to this country, by giving him a benefit here and another in Philadelphia. The Secretary of the Treasury will transmit it direct to Kossuth."

This is a generous offering from a gifted lady, whom we could wish to see gracing the walks of private life, instead of the profession over which she throws a charm which does not justly belong to it.

"The ancient spirit of Boston patriotism seems to be reviving. Fanueil Hall may yet be redeemed, and the 'tea boys' not be disowned and renounced."—Washington Union.

thought that during the last month I would try to gather for your paper a kind of "prices cur-rent," which would give some idea to your readers of the state of the market here, but have been prevented from doing so by sickness. Suffice it to say, that everything is very high. This might be expected when it is remembered that almost everything that is eaten, drunk, or worn, must be transported from the States at a carriage

of 16 to 17 cents per pound. Our civil affairs are about in a state of semi-anarchy, "confusion worse confounded" than when the Territory was under Mexican rule. At least so states a petition to Congress, this morning, drawn up for circulation among our citizens, and I am not disposed to discredit the statement. The petitioners state that life, property, honor, everything, is more insecure now than before General Kearny conquered the territory. Whether they have overdrawn the picture or not, is not for me to say; but this much I can safely say, that if it was any worse before that time, it is difficult to conceive how bad it was! The fact is, we feel very much as if we had no government at all at present The Government at Washington has as get given us no Governor nor other civil officers, and, owing to the action of the Territory in adopting a State form of government, I suppose Governor Monroe feels that his position is a doubtful one. At least, whatever may be his feelings relative to the matter, there are others who think that the action of the Territory suspended his functions as Governor, and that he has consequently no right to exercise them until Congress shall decide not to ratify the State action. On the other hand, those elected to office, under the State movement, do not feel authorized to act, in consequence of the action of Congress assigning us a Territorial Government. The consequence is, as might be expected in such a state of things, that no one feels a full sense of responsibility in the matter, and things take pretty much their own course. The language of Scripture, descriptive of the state of Israel during one of the periods of dark

apostacy, is also very applicable to our present condition. "There was no king in those days, but every man did that which seemed good in his own eyes." Perhaps I have not given the exact reading of the text, but that is the sense. white inhabitants - - 1,957,465
Colored ditto - - - 23,495
Total - - 1,980,960
The colored population in the 43 counties south of the national road is 20,840, and in the 44 northern counties, 2,696. An inspection of the table shows that the largest number of this class in any one county is in Hamilton. 3.494: of

rious counties, with from 900 to 1 in each. Twen- almost certain from the fact that they have not returned, their return will be almost if not entirely impossible. And if the winter has closed in upon of the 87 counties into which the State is divided, Hamilton is the most populous, numbering (including Cincinnati) 156,878; Cuyahoga is second, having (with Cleveland) 48,099; Muskin-Divine declaration, that "they who take the sword and the whiter has to see the upon them, shutting them up in the enemy's country, there is at least ground for fearful apprehension for their fate. Perhaps their bleaching bones will be left in sad testimony of the truth of the Divine declaration, that "they who take the sword" and the whiter has to see the upon them, shutting them up in the enemy's country, there is at least ground for fearful apprehension for their fate.

shall perish by the sword."

It has been thought, and said by some, that It has been thought, and said by some, that every evil has its own remedy connected with it, and will ultimately work its own cure. Though I am far from being a convert to this doctrine, yet it has proved so here in one instance at least. For some time past, our city has been alarmingly infested with dogs. We had dogs by the hundred, of almost every size, rank, and blood—

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, And cur of low degree"-

And our of low degree"—
from the huge, fierce, shaggy shepherd-dog, down
to the tiny Chihuahua, not much bigger than an
apple-dumpling. So annoying had these dogs become, that it was not safe to walk the streets after night without being armed at least with a heavy walking-cane. About a month since, it was diswalking-cane. About a mouth since, it was dis-covered that some of the dogs were rabid. One poor young man was bitten, and died at the hos-pital in the most dreadful agony. One other per-son was slightly bitten, but has experienced no symptoms of hydrophobia. Handbills were immedi-ately stuck up, in English and Spanish, warning the citizens of their danger, and the soldiers were turned out with instructions to shoot every dog they could find in the streets. For several days turned out with instructions to shoot every dog they could find in the streets. For several days there was a continual ringing of musketry and howling of dogs in every part of the city. Even the lives of citizens were sometimes perilled by the heedlessness of some of the soldiery, who, with the eye intently fixed upon the enemy, did not stop to consider who or what else might be in range of their murderous weapons. For many days, one would stumble upon a dead dog every few steps in almost any part of the city; and if the price of sausages was materially depressed about that time, I would have no one draw the invidious inference that the abundance and cheapness of dog-meat had anything to do with said depression. I cannot pass this subject by without a tribute to the indomitable courage of our soldiery. It was the first time I had ever had the pleasure of seeing them called out into active service, as they are never called out but in great emergencies. True, the Navahoes make their descent upon our settlements, plunder our citizens, drive off their stock, and sometimes commit ruthless murders; but then they are border enemies, and withal very insignificant fellows. But here was an internal enemy, "whose known rule of warfare" was merciless extermination. It was a great enemis and our raddiery acquisited themselves in

was an internal enemy, "whose known rule of warfare" was merciless extermination. It was a great occasion, and our soldiery acquitted themselves in a manner every way worthy of the stripes and stars. It was an excellent discipline, too, in the guerilla mode of warfare, so essential to be understood in this country.

I find that the pro-slavery leaders here (by which I mean those who would favor the introduction of slavery into the Territory, and ultimately fasten it upon the State) are decidedly in favor of a Territorial form of government, at least as adopted by the last Congress. The reason is very obvious to every sensible man, and is not concealed at least by some of its advocates here. In their view, the territorial bill of the last Congress leaves the Territory entirely open to the

Kowsth, and his present deployable condition, she columnered to raise a fault to thrigh line to his gives a large from the part of the country, by giving him a benefit here and another in Philadelphia. The Secretary of the Treasury will transmit it direct for Kossuth.

The number of marriages in the last year of marriages in the last year will transmit it direct for Kossuth.

The number of marriages in the last year of marriages in the last year will transmit it direct for the country. Cincinnal is not as extended the control of the country. Cincinnal is not as extended the control of the country. Cincinnal is not as extended the profession ever which she throws a charm which does not justly belong to the total of the country. Cincinnal is not as extended the country. Cincinnal is not as extended to the profession ever which she throws a charm which does not justly belong to the total of the country. Cincinnal is not as extended to the profession ever which she throws a charm which does not justly belong to the total of the country. Cincinnal is not as extended to the profession ever which she throws a charm which does not justly belong to the country. Cincinnal is not as extended to the profession ever which she that we are a present of the profession ever which she that we are a present of the profession ever which the through the profession ever which the profession ever which the transmit inflictation of the state of the profession ever which she that the profession ever which the profession ever which the transmit inflictation is a fine profession ever which the profession

was dressed in white broade satin, embroidered with gold, and wore a tiars of diamonds upon her brow. She arose and biwed to the assembled multitudes with grace and perfect self-possession It struck me that she was looking rather pale, but I might have been mitaken. Prince Albert seemed to enjoy the cheers of the people, for his face wore a happy expression. The Duchess of Sutherland, who is a very beautiful woman for her age, and the Duke of Norfolk, a fine-looking by his feelings. He has a benefit night on the 22d personage, accompanied her Majesty and the Prince in the state carriage. The show (for it was a show) was in itself gorgeous enough; but I could not help contrasting it with our plain, republican customs, which are more dignified, and worthy of really great men. At a quarter past worthy of really great men. At a quarter past two the Queen entered the House of Lords, and To the Senate of the United States:

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign Powers. It has been my endeavor to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.
"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be ar-

"I trust that the anairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation, and to maintain the freedom of its separate States.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia arrange of ticles additional to the treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.
"The Government of Brazil has taken new and

I hope efficient measures for the suppression of the atroclous traffic in slaves. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy and to been framed with a due regard to economy and to the necessities of the public service.
"My Lords and Gentlemen: Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue

effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the laboring classes.

"I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

"But it is my confident tope the compacting the people will have a favorable effect in diminishing those difficulties." culties, and promoting the interests of agricul-

culties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign Power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing their attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured then of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest desire and the desired at the same time expressed my earnest desire and the same time expressed in the same time expresses to the same time expressed the same time expresses to the same time to the throne, and disgraces those concerned in it, their addresses to law additional disgraces those concerned in it, their addresses to same time same time same time expressions.

I take the law, defies the authority of the Government, and disgraces those concerned

from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have at the same time expressed my earnest deeire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

"It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before yen on this subject.

"The administration of justice in the several departments of law and equity will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important dranges in the highest courts of judicature in the Kingdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid Mefore you, providing

feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest courts of judicature in the Ringdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a restem of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the cause of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

"To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions, will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem our register for introduction administration of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district, be authorized to hire a property of the district of the fine therein onfined, and also to support such of the therein confined, and also to support such of said therein confined, and also to support such of said therein confined, and also to support such of said therein confined, and also to support such of said therein confined, and also to supp

"To combine the progrest of improvement with the stability of our institutions, will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue without disturbance the course of calm and peaceable amelioration, and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouch-safed to us."

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Effingham moved the address in reply to the Royal speech, and Lord Cremorne secondet it. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Kildare moved, and Mr. Peto, amember of a dissent-

ing church, seconded it. Mr. Roebuck followed with a long and exceedingly able speech, in which he attacked that part of the speech which foretells legislative action on the Catholic subject.

Mr. Hume made a short speech, and the Premier closed the debate by a long defence of the speech, which of course is the work of his hands. On the whole, there was a mildness on the part of all the speakers, for all are waiting for the eventful evening when the project of the new law shall be unfolded — which is this evening. The eccentric Col. Sibthorp said "he should consider it a mercy if God should strike with lightning the Crystal Palace, and thus demolish the whole fool-

Seventy students and citizens of Vienna have been arrested, and thrown into prison, on a charge of conspiracy. The Austrian journals are not allowed to mention the fact.

In the Prussian Parliament, the Opposition party grows stronger, and defeated the Ministry on the Ministerial Responsibility bill.

Mazzina is yet in Geneva. The Daily News' correspondent at Rome writes to that journal that he learns from one in the secrets of the Pope that he intends abdicating the Pontifical throne.

On Monday evening, Mr. Macready took his farewell of the stage at the Haymarket Theatre. The house was crowded to sufficiation. Among other distinguished ones present were the Queen and Prince Albert. At the close of the piece, King Lear, the great actor was entirely overcome instant, when he will deliver his farewell address

THE MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

two the Queen entered the House of Lords, and after commanding the presence of the House of Commons, (an order attended to with great zeal—some of the members fighting their way to a good position,) delivered the following

ROYAL SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign Powers. It has been my endeavor to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confideration and the Covernment of Denmark and the Covernment of Denma

cations concur in establishing the main facts of this account; but no satisfactory official informa-tion has as yet been received, and in some import-ant respects the accuracy of the account has been denied by persons whom it implicates. Nothing denied by persons whom it implicates. Nothing could be more unexpected than that such a gross violation of law, such a high-handed contempt of the authority of the United States, should be perpetrated by a band of lawless confederates, at noonday, in the city of Boston, and in the very temple of justice. I regard this flagitious proceeding as being a surprise, not unattended by some degree of neglience; nor do I doubt that, if any such act of violence had been apprehended, thousands of the good citizens of Boston would have presented themselves, voluntarily and promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does not seem to have been timely made known or duly appreciated by those who were concerned in the execution of the process. In a community dis-tinguished for its love of order and respect for the laws—among a people whose sentiment is liberty and law, and not liberty without law, nor above

whole people of Massachusetts, as much as it vio-lates the law, defies the authority of the Govern-

It is, nevertheless, my duty to lay before the Senate, in answer to its resolution, some impor-

subject.
A resolution of Congress, of September 23, 1789,

of the several States to pass laws making it ex-pressly the duty of the keepers of ther jails to repressly the duty of the keepers of ther Jails to receive and safe keep therein all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by the course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such States, respectively; the United States to pay for the use and keeping of such jails, at the rate of fifty cents per month for each prisoner that shall, under their authority, be committed therefo, during the time such prisoner shall be

shal in such State, under the direction of the judge of the district, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said wearable shall be allowed his reason. provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses, incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

States."

And a resolution of Congress of March 3, 1821, provides that "where any State or States, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the twenty-third day of September, 1798, shall have withdrawn or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the marshal in such State or States, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve of the district, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States." These various provisions of the law remain unrepealed.

By the law of Massachusetts, as that law stood before the act of the Legislature of that State of the fourth of March, 1843, the common jails in

Among other craft may be seen by: see cutel, built feer, and receiving their cappes. One is a steamabil, before the first of the verying account to the probable setter of the very interest the probable setter of the verying account to the probable setter of the verying account to the very interest the probable setter of the verying account to the very interest the probable setter of the verying account to the very interest the ver the detention of persons committed under the au-thority of the United States, is not only empowered, but expressly required, under the di-rection of the judge of the district, to hire a con-venient place for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under authority of the United States. committed under authority of the United States. It will be seen, from papers accompanying this communication, that the attention of the marshal of Massachusetts was distinctly called to this provision of the law by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, of the date of October 28th last. There is no official information that the marshal has provided any such place for the confinement of his prisoners. If he has not, it is to be regretted that this power was not exercised by the marshal, under the direction of the district judge, immediately on the passage of the act of

judge, immediately on the passage of the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the 24th of March, 1843, and especially that it was not exer-cised on the passage of the fugitive slave law of the last session, or when the attention of the marshal was afterwards particularly drawn to it.

It is true that the escape from the deputy mar-

shals in this case was not owing to the want of a prison or place of confinement; but still it is not sasy to see how the prisoner could have been safely and conveniently detained, during an adjournment of the hearing for some days, without such place of confinement. If it shall appear that no such place has been obtained, directions to the marshal will be given to lose no time in the dis-

marshal will be given to lose no time in the discharge of this duty.

I transmit to the Senate the copy of a proclamation issued by me on the 18th instant in relation to these unexpected and deplorable occurrences in Boston, together with copies of instructions from the Departments of War and Navy, relative to the general subject. And I communicate, also, copies of telegraphic dispatches transmitted from the Department of State to the district attorney and marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, and their answers thereto.

swers thereto.

In regard to the last branch of the inquiry made by the resolution of the Senate, I have to observe that the Constitution declares that "the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and that "he shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States," and that "Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions." From which it appears that the army and navy are, by the Constitution, placed under the control of the Executive; and, probably a considering force server and add to constitution. bly, no legislation of Congress could add to or diminish the power thus given, but by increasing or diminishing, or abolishing altogether, the army and navy. But not so with the militia. The President cannot call the militia into service, and law, and not liberty without law, nor above the law—such an outrage could only be the result of sudden violence, unhappily too much unprepared for to be successfully resisted. It would be melancholy, indeed, if we were obliged to regard this outbreak against the constitutional and legal authority of the Government as proceeding from the general feeling of the people, in a spot which is proverbially called "the Cradle of American Liberty."

Such undoubtedly is not the feet. It violates American Liberty."

Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It violates, without question, the general sentiment of the people of Boston, and of a vast majority of the to declare that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. These words are broad enough to require a proclamation in all cases where militia are called out under that act, whether to repel invasion, or sup-

press an insurrection, or to aid in executing the laws. This section has, consequently, created some doubt whether the militia could be called some doubt whether the militia could be called forth to aid in executing the laws without a pre-vious proclamation. But yet the proclamation seems to be in words directed only against insur-gents, and to require them to disperse; thereby implying, not only an insurrection, but an organ-ized, or, at least, an imbodied force. Such a proc-lamation in aid of the civil authority would often defeat the whole object, by giving such notice to persons intended to be arrested that they would be enabled to fly or secrete themselves. The force may be wanted sometimes to make the arrest, and also sometimes to protect the officer after rest, and also sometimes to protect the omicer after it is made, and to prevent a rescue. I would, therefore, suggest that this section be modified by declaring that nothing therein contained shall be construed to require any previous proclamation when the militia are called forth, either to repel invasion, to execute the laws, or suppress combi-intains against them; and that the President may make such call and place such militia under the control of any civil officer of the United States, to

control of any civil officer of the United States, to aid him in executing the laws or suppressing such combinations; and, while so employed, they shall be paid by and subsisted at the expense of the United States.

Congress, not probably adverting to the difference between the militis and the regular army, by the act of March 3, 1807, authorized the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the same purposes for which he might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of the President was a subject to the same proclamation. might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of the President, under the Constitution, as commander of the army and navy, is general; and his duty to see the laws faithfully executed is general and positive; and the act of 1807 ought not to be construed as evincing any disposition in Congress to limit or restrain this constitutional authority. For greater certainty, however, it may be well that Congress should modify or explain this act in research to its provisions for the employment of in regard to its provisions for the employment of the army and navy of the United States, as well as that in regard to calling forth the militia. It is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia or not, may be summoned as members of the posse comitatus, either by the marshal or a commissioner, according to law, and that it is their duty to obey such summons. But perhaps it may be doubted whether the marshal or a commissioner can summon as the posse comitatus an organized militia force, acting under its own appropriate officers, without the consent of such officers. This point may deserve

consent of such officers. This point may deserve the consideration of Cougress.

I use this occasion to repeat the assurance that, so far as depends on me, the laws shall be faithfully executed, and all forcible opposition to them suppressed; and to this end I am prepared to exercise, whenever it may become necessary, the power constitutionally vested in me to the fullest extent. I am fully persuaded that the great majority of the people of this country are warmly and strongly attached to the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, the just support of the Government, and the maintenance of the authority of law. I am persuaded that their carnest wishes and the line of my constitutional duty entirely oncur; and I doubt not firmness, moderation, and prudence, strengthened and animated by the general opinion of the people, will prevent the repetition of occurrences disturbing the public peace and reprobated by all good men.

Millard Fillmore.

For the National Era A SUGGESTION.

MR. Editor: With your permission, I make the following suggestion to the readers of the Era.

I propose that the friends of Liberty unite in an earnest request upon Hon. Joshua R. Giddings to compile and place in one volume all the speeches delivered by him in Congress, involving the unbiast of Sirverses.

es delivered by him in Congress, involving
subject of Slavery.

That each speech be introduced with a brief
historal sketch, stating the question, resolution, or
circumstance that elecited it, and the final disposition of such question, resolution, or subjectmatter upon which the speech was made.

A few years since, such a work would have no
doubt been consigned to the publisher's shelf,
covered with dust, and to be eaten by the moths.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.
Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. Is contains indeed the exposition only of the ourrent literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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for use, from the finest black, down to any shade to suit the fancy.

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with testimonials; but, where an war we deem it uncalled for.

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Nov. 28-tf

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Webb, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,
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swers. All communications strictly confidential.
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GEORGE W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill. Boston.

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Jan. 16—6t

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June 6.

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Feb. 13—1y G

Feb. 13—1y G

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LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-Lart. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati,

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] joiced to merit—the name of those through whose

exertions in all times past, whenever political salvation has been wrought out, it has come. Yes, sir, when there is no agitation there is stagnation, and when there is stagnation there is feetid corruption, and death ensues. But, sir, agitation is which the American revolution sprung into being. It was agitation that gave birth to the American Constitution. It is the life-blood of everything that we have that is valuable; and when ion ceases, all that there is in our institutions that is worth having withers under the fœtid exhalations that spring up from that putrefaction and stagnation that must ensue when the lifeand stagnation that must ensue when the lifegiving element of agitation is withdrawn. No,
sir, I glory in the name of "agitator." I wish the
country may be agitated vastly more than it is.
The great fault of the times is, that there is not
half enough of it. The people are asleep, many
of them, and they require agitation; and nobody
but those who are hugging these errors—vital errors—have anything to fear from that life-giving element which alone imparted healing virtues, to the pool that lay before the beautiful gate of

the Temple at Jerusalem, into which nobody could step and be healed until the angel first came down and agitated the waters.

Mr. Foote. After all that has been said, I do not deem it proper to occupy the attention of the Senate very long; but, as a portion of the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire have not been responded to, I deem it expedient to give them a slight, passing notice. The honorable Senator proclaims what it was not necessary for him to have proclaimed—for all the world knows it—that he is an "agitator." He says he glories in the title of "an agitator," and his manner at the time was so marked with exultation that no one could doubt the sincerity of the declaration. There is one thing, however, about his adop There is one thing, however, about his adoption of the agitating vocation that we did not know before, though some, perchance, had suspected it—that the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, instead of imitating any of the great models of rhetorical splendor on this side of the Atlantic, had singled out Mr. O'Council as his model in the line of popular agitation. He tells us, in fact, this morning, pretty plainly, that he is the disciple of Mr. O'Council, and that he is endeavoing to imitate him: that he glories in having oring to imitate him; that he glories in having the title affixed to him upon which O'Connell shed such extraordinary glory. I leave him to all the satisfaction which he can possibly derive from imitating such a model, and in such a style of imitation, too!

The gentleman tells us he is "an agitator." It was not necessary, I say again, that he should have made this known to us. We knew him to be an agitator before, by many and unmistakea-ble tokens; but we had hoped, from his having demeaned himself during the present session of Congress with much greater quietude and gen-tleness than formerly, that he had to some extent come to the conclusion that the business of agita-tion was, for him, rather an unprofitable one, and that it would be decidedly better for a man of genius like himself, and of no little intellectual e, to pursue a different vocation altogether. But it seems that we were mistaken in this. It seems that he is resolutely determined to agitate hereafter, as heretofore; for he says that agitation is about the most useful and glorious occupation that can possibly be exercised, in connection with all those matters which concern the dignity and welfare of man on earth. I think, indeed, that ast intimated to us that the Saviour of the world was an agitator, although I am certainly of opinion that there was a mildness and moderation, a godlike dignity and majestic serenity, about which as little comported with the violence tory fierceness of the real agitator of this poor world of ours, as can well be conceived of. According to my poor judgment, there was but little of the true spirit of agitation in his noble Sermon upon the Mount; but a placid dignity, a gentle and affectionate persuasiveness, which ne of your fierce and murdering agitators would find it difficult either to understand or to imitate. I beg the Senator from New Hampshire to read the Scriptures a little more attentively, and to act upon the pure models of genuine benevolence and apostolic wisdom, and I think that he will be

no longer known as an agitator.
But it seems that the gentleman cannot restrain that disposition to agitate which is native to him.
Well, sir, we do well know that there is a class of men, who have been more or less known in all ages of the world, who seem to be so organized by Nature as to make it their " inevitable destiny " seek rather to be propagators of discord and stir-rers-up of strife than upholders of quiet and mainbainers of order; who are always seeking to convulse and disturb the society with which they stand connected, instead of endeavoring to propa-gate peace and to diffuse the calm and kindly ts of true brotherhood on earth : who, in fact, are always most unhappy if they cannot in-volve everybody else in trouble and confusion. These persons are felicitously described by the poet who thus writes:

" But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell, And motion of the soul which will not dwell In its own narrow being, but aspire Beyond the fitting medium of desire; An 1, but once kindled, quenchless everwore, Preys upon high adventure, nor can tire

Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore. "This makes the madmen who have made men mad By their contagion; Conquerors and Kings, Founders of sects and systems, to whom add Sophists, Bards, Statesmen, all unquiet things

Of anght but rest-a fever at the core,

Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs, And are themselves the fools to those they fool; Envied, yet how unenviable! what stings Are thine! One breast laid open were a school Which would unteach mankind the lust to shine or rule

" Their breath is AGITATION, and their life Whereon they ride, to sink at last, And yet so nursed and bigoted to strife, That should their days, surviving perils past, Melt to calm twilight, they feel overcast With sorrow and supineness, and so die; Even as a flame unfed, which runs to waste With its own flickering, or a sword laid by Which eats into itself, and rusts ingioriously.

But I rose for a much graver purpose! The honorable Senator from New Hampshire has thought proper to speak of this particular law as ing differently in different States of the what the honorable Senator has said upon this point. But, inasmuch as he has singled out particular case, which has recently occurred in the city of Boston, concerning which I happen to know something, I feel bound to make the explanation which I am about to give, so that what fell from the Senator's lips may not have that injuri-ous and mishievous effect which it would be other-

se calculated to produce.

The Senator has told us what has recently happened in the city of Boston, although I have seen a telegraphic communication, which was for warded to the Secretary of State, which harmon izes in all substantial particulars with the state ment found in the New York Herald this morn ing. All the members of this body may not be aware that what the Senator has stated is actual ly true, and that an armed mob of about two thousand black men have actually broken into a room where there was an alleged fugitive slave in a state of confinement, under the care of minis-terial officers of the court, and have violently rescued him under circumstances of great aggra-vation, and removed him; so that, I presume, he has been by this time carried off in triumph to the British dominions. It is a most astounding circumstance, and I regret that the honorable Senator has referred to it; but, being an agitator, I suppose he thought it his duty to do it. I feel bound to say, though I do not speak specially by authority, that I deemed it important to have recourse to the proper source for information as to what was likely to be the action of this Government upon the subject; and, without being authorized, I say again, to speak for the Government specially in regard to this matter, I feel bound to give this formal assurance, that the Government will, without any hesitation, do its y and its whole duty in upholding and en-sing the Constitution and laws, and that this articular law will be carried out as efficiently as

any law upon the statute-book.

Mr. Hamlin. I will detain the Senate but a noment, and I regret that I deem it to be necessary even to occupy its attention for that time. I should not do so, were it not for the man-ner in which the Senator from Georgia assailed orial. It is true that the m this memorial. It is true that the memorial is composed of different pieces of paper, attached together, and it is also true that the original memorial which he has read is printed. I believe it is the usual coarse of Sonators here to present printed memorials almost every day. I have presented memorials of the same description, though relating to other matters, this very day, and neither the Chair nor any other Senator took exception because it was printed. They are presented here, printed, upon various subjects. ception because it was printed. They are presented here, printed, upon various subjects.

The President. If the Senator alludes to the Chair, he will say that he could not possibly ascertain the nature of the memorial until his attention was called to it.

Mr. Hamlin. I alluded to the manner in which the Chair called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the memorial was printed.

The President. The Chair would be under the president of the printed agreement of the president of the presi

well known to myself, and to my colleague, I think, as being one of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Maine, a man for whose honor and integrity I stand here to vouch, who is at this time one of the State Sension time one of the State Senators, who is, and always was, and I doubt not always will be, of the straitest sect—a Democrat. He forwards this memo-rial to me, and assures me that it was signed by the persons whose names purport to be attached to it; and upon that authority I presented it here, and by that authority I shall stand, as I behere, and by that authority I shall stand, lieve it to be reliable to the fullest extent.

liere it to be reliable to the fullest extent.

Mr. Pearce. Mr. President, the Senator from
New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] using very free
language, has spoken of a case which recently
occurred in Philadelphia, as a case of kidnapping. That word has a distinct and well-known signifiation-not a mere legal meaning, but a sense in which it is universally applied in ordinary use.

Neither in that nor any other sense in which it is ever understood can it be properly applied to the case in Philadelphia to which he has alluded. know the parties, sir, and the Commissioner by desided. He is a man o honor and a lawyer of ability, and as little likely to be guilty of anything to justify the application to him of the word laidnapping as the Senator from New Hampshire himself. Sir, it was a case of ordinary occurrence. Regular process was issued for the recovery of a fugitive slave; testimony was taken pro and con, and the Commis-sioner decided according to his own judgment, and with perfect integrity of purpose, I am very sure. There was, I admit, unfortunately a missure. There was, I admit, unfortunately a mistake of identity—nothing more—just such a mistake of identity as has occurred a thousand times in judicial proceedings, civil and criminal. And I take it that no gentleman has a right to apply to a mistake of identity, unless he is prepared to make a charge of fraud, the term kidnapping. There has been no case of kidnapping, and the gentleman to whom I suppose that term would apply—the Commissioner who made the decision gentleman to whom I suppose that term would ply—the Commissioner who made the decis is one of the last men in the community to which he belongs to whom it could with propriety be applied. I know the parties, and I may say this: corrected by one of my constituents and neigh-bors is a very good proof how false have been the charges that this law would be deliberately con-verted into an instrument of fraud and oppres-

was possible. That is enough for Southern char-But the Senator from New Hampshire tells us that he delights in agitation, and he has made a discovery in philosophy that agitation is an "ele-ment"—what sort of an "element" I have not hemical knowledge enough to ascertain.

sion. The mistake was corrected as promply as

The Senater compares the agitations of what he calls foul and feetid corruptions to the heavenly and benign action told of in Scripture—that gentle stirring of the waters occasioned by the an-gelic presence, which invited suffering humanity to receive its benign influences! This he likened to that agitation which, stirred by a mistaken, a feigned philanthropy, has wrought so much evil, and has threatened so much more to the destruc-tion of national harmony, and everything good and valuable among us. He delights in agitation, he says. I abhor it. That gentle stirring of the waters can scarcely be compared without irreverence to the mischievous agitation which he seems to cherish. Sir, I abhor agitation, because the first agitator ever heard of in the world was the very last being of whom a man should speak with anything but abhorrence. The devil was the first agitator. He it was who, in the guise of a serpent, crept into Eden. He found the prima pair living in peace, innocence, and obedience The woman's heart he corrupted, and so

"Brought Death into the world, and all our wo." He was the first agitator. Who will be the last t is not for me to tell; but the Senate can well imagine how easy it would be to describe some of his followers, who are prominent agitators at the resent day in the strict line of diabolical succes-

Mr. Hale. I want to say a word in reply to the Senator from Maryland, who has undertaken to give me some Christian admonition. Now, I think, without the affectation of too great sand tity, or any peculiar knowledge of the Scripture, that I am about as well versed in it as the Senator is. I think he has made a gross mistake, and done some injustice to an individual whom he terms an gitator. The devil-for we call things by their right names now-when he went into Paradise, instead of going in the character of an agitator, went there to enforce a fugitive slave law, and pretended that the inhabitants of Paradise were is servants; and under that false claim he stole on not think no preaction, speaking loud enough to call planted them, and carried them to the slavery of hell, and there detained them. That is the way that I read that chapter of Scripture. Now, the that I read that chapter of Scripture. Now, the whispering to her that there was a "higher law." things to the devil, and thinks that it is very ir

reverent to give any other construction to these teachings. Sir, I read that the Scripture is profitable for instruction. I read that there has never been a reformer from the time that God first spoke to his children from the mouth of their fellow-men, of those who have come with messages to reprove the ages in which they lived, for the crimes of which they have been guilty, who has not been charged as being from the devil. When the great mission of salvation was first proclaimed upon the plains of Galilee, those in whose ears the message was delivered, said that it was of the devil. And when the author of that great system vindicated his right to speak by divine au-thority, by commanding the winds of the sea, and they obeyed him, and when he did other deeds of power, instead of producing conviction upon the o durate hearts of those to whom he spoke, the ory was that he east out devils by means of Be-elzebub, the prince of devils. It is no new train of remark that the honorable Senator from Maryland has taken up. He has not even the credit of originality, for the idea he had thrown out is as old as the history of the world. There has never been a truth unwelcome to the passions of depraved human nature in whose ears it has sounded, come from whence it might, that the rebellion of the natural heart has not retorted upon the reformer that he was of the devil; and it confirms, if confirmation was wanted, the truth and rectitude of the position in which I stand, and the force of the truths which I am compelled to utter, that they are producing the same effect to-day that truth has always pro-duced from the time it was first promulgated. And, sir, as that cry did not have the effect to si lence and still the voice of truth in olden time

so long as I have a place from which I can be heard, it shall not have that effect upon me now. Again, the Senator abhors agitation. Well. sir, there are a great many people that abhor agitation. I have no doubt that all the aristocracy of Europe, seated in their palaces of power, wealth, and comfort, and revelling in luxuries wrung from the sweat and blood of toiling milons, are very well contented with things as they e. They do not like agitation; they feel very are. They do not like agitation; they feel very comfortable as they are now. But I can tell you of some people that are now in favor of agitation, with me. They are some of the overgrown monopolists of the country that have found their dividends growing less under the operation of the progressive legislation that we have had, making trade more free and lessening duties. They are in favor of a little agitation, provided that you confine it to coal and iron, and coarse cotton. [Laughter.] Agitation thus far they are very much in favor of. And we have had printed petitions, a printed patch upon detached sheets, like this abolition petition, come here to us by scores—petitions printed in this city and sent by mail all over the United States, and after awhile coming back to us exactly in the same shape that ing back to us exactly in the same shape that this petition is in. But there is no agitation in

hat, as long as it is confined to these particular But the odium with which agitation is received is neither new nor strange; and I am sorry for the honorable Senator from Muryland, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and of whom I had hoped better things—I am sorry that he should have shouted his amen to-day to these denunciations excited a spirately agriculture. But he sign is force. have shouted his amen to-day to these denunciations against all agitation. But he, sir, is in favor of a little agitation—quiet, heavenly-stirring. [Laughter.] He does not want to go very deep, sir; he just wants to stir up a few little matters, but not to go to the bottom, sir. A little heavenly agitation he is in favor of. Now, sir, I am in favor of agitation; and if it is good to stir a little, it is good to go to the bottom. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cooper] says the revolutionary fathers were not agitators. It is well that the bones of Washington do not rest under this Capitol: if they did, they would not rest that the bones of Washington do not rest under this Capitol; if they did, they would not rest easy in their place while such an enunciation as that was made. They were not agitators! Go to Boston and tell them they were not agitators. Why, sir, they agitated by sea and by land, they took cargoes out of ships, and threw them into the ocean, and they made Boston harbor a great teapot with their agitation; and British merchants' cargoes furnished the material with which they agitated. They not agitators! The British stamp not was passed, and stamps were sent over to the commissioners of the crown. What did these heavenly-stirrers do in that day? [Laughter.] Why, sir, they made such an agitation that no man was safe in his house if he had any of the

ommunication from William Milliken, who is all known to myself, and to my colleague, I sink, as being one of the most respectable and corthy citizens of Maine, a man for whose honor and integrity I stand here to vouch, who is at this sag, and I doubt not always will be, of the strait-as, and I doubt not always will be, of the strait-st sect—a Democrat. He forwards this memo-ial to me, and assures me that it was signed by in the persons whose names purport to be attached to it; and upon that authority I presented it of it; and upon that authority I shall stand, as I besieve it to be reliable to the fullest extent.

[Mr. Pearce] now denounces everybody that proposes any agitation. The honorable Senator proposes any agitation which an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agitator with an enemy. He seems to confound an agi mate foundation upon truth and right fears agi-tation It is said "the rock washed whiter, but was not shaken by the shock" So it is, sir, with every not shaken by the shock." So it is, sir, while toly institution that is founded upon a rock; it need not fear though the storm beat, and the rains of heaven descend in torrents upon it. Nothing that is founded upon truth and justice shall be shaken; no friend of truth, no friend of justice, has any thing to fear. It is only he who rests upon a false and sandy foundation that fears any storms or any torrents that the feeble breath of man can They, sir, have reason to be alarmed and well they may be; but truth and right stand upon a stronger and firmer foundation. When the agitation is over, and the storm has ceased, and the tempest is calmed, nothing that is worthy to endure will be found to have been injured by

> now move for him to lay the subject upon the Mr. Pearce. Will the Senator withdraw the Mr. Hale. I will leave it for the Senator Mr. Hale. I will leave to the Senator from Maine to withdraw it.
> Mr. Bradbury. I will withdraw it if the Senator will renew it.
> Mr. Pearce. I do not propose to follow the Senator.

ator from New Hampshire through the various ex-cursions he has made over the realms of biblical lit-erature and historic lore—not at all; for I do not speak for the amusement of the Sanata, nor for that of the spectators in the galleries. Nor shall I deny to the Senator the superior acquaintance which he claims with scriptural history. But I insist upon it that in this instance! I am right, and that my account of the first agitator is correct. The devil
was the first agitator, and the first agitation was
an attempt to seduce the creatures of God into
disobedience of his law. He had prompleated disobedience of his law. He had promulgated a law, and the devil sought to induce them to disobey it. He bade them eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and said, "ye shall be as gods." He was, therefore, the first agitator. But the agitation of which the Senator speaks is not an gitation which anybody here has talked of fearing. I said I abhored agitation—that is, such agitation as he seemed to delight in. But neither nor any one else has talked of fearing it. The Senator seems to think there can be no purity in peace—no truth, no right, nor anything founded on truth and right, except in agitation. He has forgotten some of that biblical literature of which he professes to know so much. Does he forget that when the sea rolled high and the ship was hreatened with destruction, the Divine command

was, "Peace, be still?" I think the Senator is oblivious. His reminiscences are not apt at the present time. No, sir; it is not a good spirit, in which right and truth are predominant, which delights in agitation; the spirit of discord, the spirit of revenge and hate; hat spirit which animated Zanga, when he said,

I like this rocking of the battlements: Rage on, ye winds, burst clouds, and waters roar Ye bear a just resemblance to my fortune,

And suit the gloomy habits of my soul " That is the spirit of agitation which the Sena tor seems to think is necessary to purity, and truth, and right. I do not complain of his under-taking to defend the first agitator, for I admit the propriety of backing one's friends. Having no such connections myself, no such duty is devolved upon me. I will not, however, pursue this irreguular debate further. I do not know that it is profitable. According to my promise, I must mot to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. . Butler. Will the gentleman give way a mo

Mr. Pearce. With the assent of the Senator from Maine. Mr. Bradbury. My only purpose was to stop agitation; but I will withdraw, if the Senator will

renew it. Mr. Butler. I shall not delay the Senate a lon time. I differ from the Senator from Maryland as to some of the attributes of the first agitator. I do not think he preached with a voice as vocifer-

Mr. Foote requested Mr. Bradbury to withdraw the motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. Bradbury yielded.

Mr. Foote. I wish to make a remark in relation to the suggestion of my friend from Maryland, who has proved himself upon this occasion so

learned in Scripture. Now, in my judgment, the devil did go into Paradise for the purpose of agitation; though, to be sure, it was an insidious and subtle sort of discourse he aimed at, in tempt-ing the mother of mankind to her own destruction and that of her posterity. Yet it was agitation to some extent. I hold in my hand, however, a book which is particularly descriptive of a scene in which he was more plainly an agitator to his own destruction, and to the disturbance of the peace of Heaven, upon the basis of the "higher law," discovered by him, as rebel to the Almighty Ruler. I read this short description in Milton, so hat hereafter the question never need to be conested in any quarter: " Say first, for Heaven hides nothing from thy view,

Nor the deep track of hell-say first what cause Moved our grand parents, in that happy state, Favored of Heaven so highly, to fall off From their Creator, and transgress his will For one restraint, lords of the world besides Who first seduced them to that foul revolt? The infernal serpent; he it was whose guile, Stirr'd up with envy and reverge, deceived The mother of mankind; what time his pride Had cast him out from Heaven, with all his hos Of rebel angels; by whose aid, aspiring To set himself in glory above his peers. He trusted to have equalled the Most High, If he opposed; and, with ambitious aim Against the threne and monarchy of God. Raised impious war in Heaven, and battle proud, With vain attempt. Him the Almighty Power Hurl'd headlong flaming from the etherial sky, With hideous ruin and combustion, down To bottomless perdition, there to dwell In adamantine chains and penal fire, Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms."

And, sir, those who dare defy this Republic to arms will, in my opinion, meet a fate equally wo-ful. I now renew the motion. question being taken upon the motion to ay the motion to reconsider upon the table, re-

ulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Smith, Upham, and Walk-NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Be

rien, Borland, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mis-sissippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Doug-las, Downs, Foote, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rhett, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tur-ney, Underwood, and Whitcomb—33.

The question recurred upon the motion to reonsider, and it was agreed to.
On motion by Mr. Badger, the memorial was laid upon the table.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1851. The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information he may possess in regard to an alleged recent case of a forcible resistance to the execution of a law of the United States in the city of Boston, and to communicate to the Senate under the above condition what means he has adopted to meet the occurrence, whether, in his opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the

ute existing laws. Mr. Clay. The resolution, sir, which has been read, embraces three subjects: the first, to ascer-tain what is the actual state of facts, so far as the tain what is the actual state of facts, so far as the Executive can give it to us, in relation to the obstruction to the execution of the law which is said to have occurred on Saturday last in the city of Boston. The object is to ascertain from the President, if compatible with the public interests he can disclose, what measures he has resorted to for the purpose of supporting the authority of the law and in vindicating that authority. The last of the three objects of the resolution is to ascertain from the President whether there be, or whether there be not, any defects in the existing law which ought to be cured by other laws, in order to secure their supremacy throughout the

xigency of the case, and to more vigorously exe-

different subject. We are relying upon news-paper accounts. I have seen an account, though do not know whether it is true or not, but I have moved. What was this but a direct encourageseen an account since this Senate has been in sesseen an account since this Senate has been in session, that a judicial officer in one of the Southern States has refused, and did for a long time refuse, to execute the law of the United States for the I may be to see this law enforced, who would adsurrender of a person belonging to another vocate the use of the army to secure its enforce-State. I do not know whether the account is ment. I hold that when any State in this Union true or not, but I saw it in the newspapers, and shall choose to set aside the law, it is within her have as much authority for that as we have for the account which we find of the occurrence in it would be a total subversion of the principles

Since I have been a member of the Senate, have seen an account of an expedition got up in a Southern city to march into a foreign country, in opposition to law and treaty stipulations forbidding anything of the kind; but I never heard of any resolution calling on the President to know what he had done about it. I recollect this agitation, of which so much is feared. I will lo justice now-slow justice-to my friend from that, after the expedition against Cuba was got Maine, [Mr. Bradbury,] who is so anxious to have this whole subject laid upon the table. I up, a resolution was offered here, and that reso-lution was rather one of censure upon the efforts made by the Executive to suppress it. Since I have been a member of the Senate, I have known a mab to hold control for succes-

sive days of a considerable portion of this city, under the nose of the President of the United States, and there was no anxiety manifested then to know what the President had heard of it, or to know what the President had done about it, to know whether, in this Federal city, where all to know whether, in this rederal city, where all the authority of the United States is concentrated, and where he was bound, by every obligation that could weigh upon a civil officer, to know whether he had taken steps to maintain the supremacy of the law. There was no inquiry made then. I did not hear a word about it. But, as I said, I am not opposed to the passage of this resolution, for I will vote for it; but I fear the Government of the United States are about to take that very step which it is said separates the sublime from the ridiculous. Yes, separates the subline from the ridiculous. Tes, sir, here is a mob of negroes who have for a time executed their purposes there, as a mob may do in any place and in any city. Mobs are not peculiar to Baston. I believe I have read bout a mob in Kentucky, which took possession of a printing press, and sent it off into a neigh-boring State. Mobs may arise everywhere. But I have heard that it is seriously the intention of the President of the United States to issue a formal proclamation to all the naval and military forces to held themselves in readiness to put down this mob of the negroes in Boston. I trust it is not true. I trust that the President will leave the execution of the laws in Boston to the silent regulation of the good people of Boston themselves; for the President may be assured that, if the moral sentiment of the people among whom the laws are to be enforced is not sufficient to enforce them, they cannot be enforced. It is not in the power of the army and navy of the United States to en-

force this law in Boston, unless the people of Massachusetts sustain the law. You must rely upon that, or your case is hopeless. George III tried this experiment in Boston, when there was but a handful of people there, compared to the present population. He sent his royal army there, and they shot down the citizens in State street. That law which it was attempted to en-force was odious to the people, and it could not be enforced, though the population in Boston was not one-teath of what it now is. It cannot be done now, if the moral sense of the people of Boston is against it, and will not support it; and it is the idlest thing on earth to send any force there to enforce the law. No. sir : such is not the foundation on which our institutions rest. They rest upon the moral sentiments and judgment of the

people, and when they fail to sustain any measure, it is idle to fall back upon standing armies. I think the consequences of this movement have been exceedingly magnified. I have no doubt that the people of Boston will maintain all proper regulations and laws; I am as confident of that as I am that the sun will rise tomorrow as usual. I am not a citizen of that State, nor do I represent that State, but if I were one of the citizens of Boston, I should look upon it as the foulest insult offered to my State to me that the laws cannot be executed; and the fact that violence has taken place is not the least indication that the laws cannot be executed. I apprehend that the part of the account which relates to taking the sword of justice down, and marshal, from whese custody it is said the alleged

fugitive was taken Mr. Davis of Massachusetts. I think, perhaps, that that account is a mistake.

Mr. Hale. It is suggested to me that it may be a mistake. Whether it be so or not, I cannot tell. I think this move is entirely premature, and that e had better wat and see what movement the leave the laws to the quiet operation of their own Government, among the people where the laws are to be executed, before we attempt to magnify this to be executed, before we attempt to magning into any great and serious consequence. I do not think there is any serious danger of any manifestation of resistance to the law in that quarter.

Posts. As the honorable Senator has ifestation of resignace to the law in that quarter.

Mr. Foote. As the honorable Senator has
thought proper terefer to a certain occurrence in
the State in which I reside, I must inform him that he is in error as to the fact. It is not true that any Federal judge in the State of Missis-sippi refused to prform his duty; that he delayed ing a certain process whilst our Legislature was in session, it rue; but that he subsequently issued a writ, and that the Governor of Mississippi went to the city of New Orleans in the cus-topy of a marsial, and appeared in court, and there claimed a speedy trial, without the least show of violence, without the least disposition to

show of violence, without the least disposition to commit disorder, is certainly most true, as the newspapers prove and as various letters which I have received also attest.

Now for anothe fact, for which I fear the Senator has relied to much upon madame Rumor with her hundred tongues. There never was seen any organized body of men, marching through the streets of the city of New Orleans, or any Southern city, desined to the island of Cuba, or any other foreign fort. There was some suspiany other foreign ort. There was some suspi-cion existing with regard to the connection of some Southern citizens with the late Cardenas affair, and this Government deemed it its duty to institute a scrutiny at once, and that scrutiny has gone on, and the trials are now in progress. If hat had not been done, there is no true spirited Southern man who would not have deemed the Government wholly unworthy the support of every law-abiding citizen. There has been no opposition in any part of the South, so far as I know, to the supremacy of the laws, and I am bound to say that, in my judgment, ninety-nine hundredths of the people there would turn out for the purpose of aiding in maintaining the supremacy of the law and the Constitution.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi. Mr. President, when the bill providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves was underconsideration, I was one of those who sought to give it the greatest efficacy of form. ults from it. I feared then, what seems to be too well realized now, that there was not a sentiment in the Northern States to enforce the law; and without that public sentiment, without that con-sent, I felt that the law was useless. Here and there, perhaps, a fugitive may be recovered, but it is seldom that he can be found; seldom, indeed, that the process can be executed against him. In commercial communities it may occur, in rural communities perhaps never. I did not then anicipate that if a fugitive were arrested and orought legally before the commissioner or judge, a mob could have the power to release him. With-out that, I still thought the law would be ineffectual, to a great extent useless for the contem-

plated purpose.

Opposition has gone further than I expected.
The Senator from Mississipi says the common sentiment is in opposition to the law, and a Senator who did not address the Senate, but spoke in erms which reached my ear, said "the univers sentiment," strengthening the assertion of the Senator from Massachusetts. If it be so, then it follows that the law is dead, as to that particular State. As to the particular case which has oc-curred, I regret it as much as any one. I regret it, because it is an indication of that downward tendency in the people of the United States, which stems to manifest that they are unworthy of the Government they have inherited. It is of the Government they have inherited. It is a Government which is wholly inoperative when-ever the people cease to have sufficient virtue to execute it. Whenever mobs can rule, and law is silenced beneath tumult, this is wholly an impracticable Government. It was not or as one of force. Its strength is moral, and moral

only.

The Government of the United States has contain the nature of the memorial until his attention was called to it.

Mr. Hamlin. I alluded to the manner in which the Chair called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the memorial was printed.

The President. The Chair would be under the necessity of rejecting printed memorials if his attention was called to them.

Mr. Hamlin. I have now to state the effect of which we rejoice in to-day, that has not been the effect of agitation. There of the Chair. I have now to state the character of the men who signed that memorial, and who forwarded it to me. I hold in my hand a state more and the purpose in the United States has commissioners. States has commissioners states has the existing that has not been that day? [Laughter.] the nature of the memorial was called to it.

Why, sir, they made such an agitation that no whose if he had any of the commissioners' stamps. He was obliged to burn the memorial was printed.

The President whether there be, or whether there be not, any defects in the existing how which ought to be cured by other laws, in or der to secure their supremacy throughout the country.

Mr. President whether there be, or whether there be, or whether there be, or whether there be not, any defects in the existing how which ought to be cured by other laws, in or der to secure their supremacy throughout the country.

Mr. President whether there be, or whether there be, or whether there be not, any defects in the existing how which ought to be cured by other laws, in or der to secure their supremacy throughout the country.

Mr. President whether there be, or supremacy throughout the to secure their supremacy throughout the to secure their supremacy throughout the to secure their supremacy throughout the to select the makes of any State choose, they have the power, and i

sovereignty, and beyond our power. I hold that of our Government, if the strong arm of the United States is to be brought to crush the known will of the people of any State of this Union. Such is my theory of this Government. If the people of Massachusetts choose to nullify the law, if they choose to obliterate the Constitution, if they choose to deny the supremacy of the laws of the United States, they will have but one step more to take, and the impulse with which they will be moving will compel them to take it; that is, to declare the authority of the United States abrogated, and the bonds of the Union to be no longer over them. We of the South have been constantly arraigned as those who oppose the Government of the United States, who nullify its laws, and who manifest a violent resistance against their execution. The charge is as untrue as it is common. Look to the history of the country, and find in times past where the laws of this Government have been nullified. Elsewhere they have been-in the planting States never. Now, Mr. President, while I am quite willing, I may say anxious, to know what measures the Executive may take, as the question of military

force has been drawn into this debate. I take this occasion to say that I hope the day is far distant when the militia of the States cannot enforce the laws of the United States, cannot suppress insurrection within the States. I hope the day is equally distant when the Federal Government, by its army and navy, should attempt to enforce obdience upon a State. If this free negro mob represent the true feelings of the State of Massa. chusetts, if such be the action of the State her self, if she wills to be free of the obligation of the Union, let her go. I, for one, will never give my vote to extend

single arm of the Federal power for her coercion. I trust that the history of our Government may never record such scenes as horse-guards charging upon the peasantry, or steel-clad oursesiers turned out to ride down the ignoble rabble. The people are the sovereigns. Let them act as their wisdom and their patriotism may direct; and when they cease to have wisdom and patriotism neces sary of their volition to sustain this Government, I say the Government is at an end.

For the National Era. RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS. AND THE

Proper Mode of Establishing Justice among them

BY JOHN B. BEACH. No. 5 -The Stability of Government-How Insured,

In view of the facts and considerations which have already been presented, we are authorized to affirm that a new basis is demanded for the nations of the world to rest upon. That whereon they now stand is indefinite, uncertain, insecure, As well might we hope to bridge the bottomless, wide-roaring gulf of infernal chaos with Connecticut limestone, or a Niagara wire-suspension, as ticut limestone, or a Niagara wire-suspension, as to rear an edifice of political strength and stability upon a foundation like that. Legislators and kings have, with various success, been laboring at that work age after age. Upon the whole, history testifies against all such builders and repairers of political fabrics. Divested of all flateries, civism, and cant, her testimony, sifted and simply expressed, is this: That constitution-building, with some few exceptions, (cases not yet fully tested by time,) may safely be set down as a failure-the element, which (it is hoped) may insure the stability and permanence of political archi-tecture, remaining still undiscovered. Yet this element, as we all know, has been confidently supposed to be in the world's possession from time immemorial. The problem, how to constitute a State permanently stable, is assumed to be solved; flourishing it over the heads of the officers, is all fancy. I have read an account by the deputy and the solution, wrought out in the first epoch war. This solution, however, is unhappily negatived by sound reason, as well as by the sad experience of past ages. For "great military trength has certainly no tendency to encourage pacific dispositions in its possessor. While the nature of man remains unchanged, his cupidity, oppression, and injustice, will ordinarily be prortioned to his means of indulging them; and those nations will be the most frequently engaged in war who are most competent to wage it declaration which is fully sustained by the evidence of history. Most civilians, convinced of truth more plainly) that "in the righteous retri-bution of Providence those nations which most cultivate the arts of war are made to drink most deeply of its bloody cup," then surely a prudent regard for the public welfare will dictate the inexpediency of increasing our military establish-

> then foreign coalitions against us are possible, and our national independence stands in jeopardy every hour. Yet our physical defences are utterly inadequate to such an emergency—our paltry navy, our insignificant army, our few scattered forts, are entirely insufficient to protect our vas seaboard and extended frontier against the descent of the armadas of an allied foe. If the best way to prevent invasion is to be prepared to meet it, we can never be really safe till our defences are stronger than those of all other powerful na-tions combined. We must crown our hill-tops with grim fortresses; erect a battery to sweep every harbor and landing on the Continent; surround our vast empire by a line of fortifications fill its million barracks with the flower of our citizens; tumble every bell that swings in our steeples into the melting pot to make cannon; bid war-offices and magazines and armories and recruiting sergeants and plumed staff officers, gods of the camp and field by the million, spring up around us on the soil like mushrooms. But langer will by these very means be terribly enthe engine which repels aggression from abroad will certainly overthrow our liberties at home, and we shall find too late that our theory of national stability is self-subversive.
>
> Shall we then make the strength and security
> of States consist alone in the virtue and intelligence of the citizens? So some believe; and we regard this theory as less objectionable than either of the others. It is indeed our firm conviction that were we to relinquish the miserable expedients in which we now implicitly trust, and in future rely upon our arts rather than our arms—upon justice, equity, and honor, in all our

> But if, as statesmen teach us, nations are both by habit and by nature hostile to each other's in-

terests, then are we liable to invasion, however

virtuous or intelligent we may be as a people

public intercourse, rather than upon muskets, swords, and Paixhans—our position among sister nations, even in the present anarchism of the world, would be far more elevated than it now is, and at least equally secure. Yet this is plainly not the true basis of national stability; for it is too closely allied to that the ory (unfortunately destined to be forever a theory only) which assumes that reason and morality in a community of persons are themselves sufficier a community of persons are themserves summent to insure happiness and social harmony, in the absence of all civil enactments.

What, then, is the basis upon which alone all enlightened nations may rest securely together? Reason, necessity, and the Legislator of the Uni-

verse answer, LAW-law international; law-" the principle, precept, and requirement of natural justice." As law is necessarily the only basis of individual security, so it is also necessarily the only basis of public security—a proposition evidently true, which, however, has unfortunately never found its way into the halls of modern legislation. The way is now prepared for developing what

The way is now prepared for developing what we consider to be the true plan for establishing justice among nations; and here we intend to be brief, claiming no praise for originality. What we mean to propose is a general Congress of Nations, composed of duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of framing a well-digested and authoritative code of international law; and a high court of retires thinks. authoritative code of international law; and a high court of nations to interpret and apply that code for the settlement of all national disputes. "Such a Congress," remarked the celebrated Kant in 1795, "is the only means of realizing the idea of a true public law, according to which the differences between nations would be determined by civil judicature instead of resorting to war—a means of redress worthy only of barbarians. by dividuature instead of resorting to war—a means of redress worthy only of barbarians.

It would be improper in a newspaper article to enter, into the details of a project which has been made the subject of numerous extended dissertations within the reach of all. Our next will be devoted to the obstacles which hinder the federal

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH-VOL. II, 1851. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the fire month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object is to make the paper an attractive con anion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lesson on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for childre we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the presen era. We know this is not usually done in such publication but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some intere in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in terest them on all great subjects connected with the well being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, sha receivs our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers t sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of al and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the The first number of the 2d volume will be issued on the

first of November, ensuing.

The terms are—fifty cents a year for a single copy five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one cop

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in

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MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., October 15, 1850.

P. S. Postmasters are entitled to ten cents on ever

w subscriber they may forward—a small compensation fo their trouble, but as large as the price of our paper will ad mit. We are always indebted to their courtesy, and hop to be laid under still greater obligations. Terms - Single subscribers, 50 cents; five copies, \$2 n copies, \$3.50; fifteen copies, \$5.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL ERA. VOLUME V.-1851,

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to maintain, will serve to sho e character and course of the Era. That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

of our Republican Institutions: That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territor now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

which it exists:

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the orga of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretce ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonie mpairs its energies, alloys its benefits, and threatens it stability:

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as place the election of President in the hands of the Peoole, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, aking him thereafter ineligible; and to be still furthe amended so as to give to the People of the several States the ection of their United States Senators, changing the term f office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the wer of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the ands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half ar ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking rivilege should be abolished; and negotiations be institute for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our

That the public lands should be held as a trust for the ben efit of the People of the United States, to be granted in lim ed quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe

ution for debt:
That restrictions on commerce among the several States and between all nations, ought to be removed: That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im

provements demanded by the interests of commerce with reign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for

ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of it-

spirit and policy.

The Foreign Correspondence of the Era is at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the

The LITERARY MISCELLANY of the Era in amply provi ded for. John G. Whittien, the Poet, will continue Cor responding Editor. By an arrangement with that popula vriter, Grace Greenwood, her services have been secured or the Era exclusively, beginning on the first of Januar next. Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the America velist, who first became known to the public through the olumns of our paper, has engaged to furnish a story for ou

Among other contributors we may name Dr. WILLIAM Elder, the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Martha Russell Mary Irving, Alice and Phosbe Carey, and Mrs. H. B STOWE-names familiar and attractive. Having thus made ample arrangements for the Gener partments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves mor articularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak

ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform wements and current events. Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ac Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending s two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

All communications, on business of the Era or for publi All communications, on GAMALIEL BAILEY. P. S. The volume always begins on the first of January. WASHINGTON D. C., November 28, 1850.

dollars. Clubs : five copies for eight dollars ; ten copies for

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To meet the increasing paironage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery
Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Deguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, wi feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrecty pes to these who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clear mess of impression, life like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

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N. S. BENNETT.

N. S. BENNETT. F. M. CORY. HENRY H. PAXTON,

A Trorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor Chancery, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9

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and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the
United States. The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale. Feb. 18—1y G WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.

HE steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will depart a the following hours; a coach connects with the boat in Washington.
Leaves Alexandria at 8, half past 9, and half past 11 A.M., and at 2 md 4 P.M.
Leaves Washington at a quarter before 9 and a quarter past 10 P.M., and at half past 12, a quarter past 3, and a quarter past 4 P.M.
The Thomas Collyer will be on the Mount Vernon route next week.

John 9.

Captain,

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENT'S for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their pro-

ssion.

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P. H. WATSON.

July 18

E. S. RENWICK.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville A Hydropathic Institute, held Fitth month 18th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician. in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned. Having made various improvements, this Institute is now zr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vineers Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet spart. One of those is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water cartied off by drains under ground.

Unsist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, aumounted by a large cedar reservoir containing awe hundred barrels, brought from a never-tailing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an itach and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. THE WATER WORKS

he same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better un lerstood by a personal examination.

May 30. BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must had dealers. ne new Administration, when questions of the most thrill ag importance must be decided. subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by Nov. 25.

GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernbill

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WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower
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IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality a qual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being mannfactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southernotties, also for the Westindies

and Canadae. Apply to
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Jan. 20. 32 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851, LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is condically expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

pense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than pressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Bo a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mo sides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety

For one thousand copies
For one hundred copies
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For a single copy—
The friends of the cause are sarnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanac sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the
Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made;
and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanaes,
without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City. N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but diffuse useful information.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or

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A MONG the many and important discoveries of this genA eration, is one whose fame will be written, as with a
sunbeam, in the history of the past. SANDS NARSAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims
its power—that mute eloquence, so irresistibly affecting in
the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered.
Thousands of cases of disease have been cared by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records
of time. These things are not done in scoret places, or in
some unknown town, but are performed in our princips
cities and public places. They are brought before the world
to substantiate beyond dount the healing rivues of this
preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are
as plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids,
the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of
the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in
the restoration to health of those who had long pined under
the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exulted character—furnishing, as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and reco mending it to the afflicted in terms
the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most
important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain
a remedy similar to this—one that would not on the liver,
stomach, and bowels, with all the precision and potency of
mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious
fested upon the vital powers of the system. Although possessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless, and will not injure the most delicate constitution.
When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles
new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the
suffering and diseased.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES. WINCHESTER, KY., October 29, 1849. to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the sumed to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the public know the almost miraculous effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with ulcerous sores, so that I could not walk during the whole spring and summer. In this situation I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this scrofula in his head, so had his physician told him the loss of his sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness seemed to be his fate. Three bottles entirely restored his sight and he cannot but recommend all intely restored his sight, and we cannot but recommend all imilarly afflicted to use Sands' Sarsaparil'a

Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD. -FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12, 1849. Maracaino, Venezuela, April 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sunda-Gentlemen: I consider it a cuty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to steep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of, without receiving any bonefit, until through the advice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. JESURUN.

Here is another, nearer home: Messys. Sands—Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debity and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuatle discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully yours, NEW YORK, January 8, 1850.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggiets and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggiets generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

throughout the United States and Canadas.

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